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Revolutionary
Incidents
of
Queens County
Second Series
by
Henry Onderdonk Jr.

Hempstead, L.I.
Lott Van De Water
1884

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS

OF QUEENS COUNTY.

We insert some disconnected passages that were omitted in our Revolutionary Incidents published in 1846.

1775, Jan. 14. A report was circulated that unless Queens County organized a committee (as requested by the Congress) the farmers would be excluded from the New York market, and that some had actually been turned out, which operated as intended. At Jamaica a few persons assembled privately, two miles from the village, made a collection for the Constable, and got him to call a meeting secretly. They sent for friends from Hempstead, to make a show of hands, and yet had but a small majority.—*Rivington's Gazette*.

1775, May 10. Thomas Smith, John Hewlett and John Townsend, Justices, of Oysterbay, hearing of anonymous advertisements being set up to notify the people to appear at Jamaica, 22d instant, to choose Deputies to form a Convention to carry the Resolves of the Continental Congress into execution, take this method to perpetuate to posterity, that they pay no regard to any matter contrary to the sacred oath they have taken to preserve the peace of the county as far as they are able. This protest they entered on the town records.

At the next town-meeting, April 2, 1776, it was voted that this protest of Thomas Smith, Esq., John Hewlett, Esq., and John Townsend, Esq., be erased from the records:

For—William Townsend, John Luyster, Benjamin Birdsall, Samuel Burr, James Townsend of Duck Pond, Joseph Coles at Creek, Phillip Youngs, William Willis, Peter Hegeman, Dr. James Townsend.

Against—Thomas Jackson, Penn Cock, Mouris Cashow.

1777, April 1. At the annual town-meeting it was voted to re-enter the narrative of the three Justices, erased by the vote of ten men, April 2d, 1776, when the freedom of election was destroyed, the Congressional party came into Oysterbay with armed force and took great numbers of the loyal freeholders and

inhabitants prisoners; some few they carried off prisoners, the others they disarmed and carried off their arms, and obliged them to sign their paper not to oppose their measures. This the Congressional party did some months before the annual town-meeting in April, 1776.

The said narrative being first put on record to perpetuate to distant ages what a large majority of loyalists the township contained, we humbly conceive that if the said narrative is not re-entered (that now stands erased on the record) the rising generation may be led to believe that the great majority of loyalists that voted against Deputies to form Congresses (at the annual town-meeting, April 4, 1775,) changed their sentiments before the annual town-meeting, April 2, 1776. These are the reasons of the subscribers.

THOS. SMITH,
JOHN TOWNSEND.*

Entered by order of said meeting, March 24, 1778.

JOHN COCK, Clerk.

1775, Dec. 20. Congress orders the arms received from William Mills, Dirck Amerman, and John Stanson or Stein of Captain Skidmore's company at Jamaica to be returned, and that Jonah Roads, Cornelius Loo-sie, Mary Mills, Peter Fredericks and Frederick Amerman be paid the value of theirs.

1776, Jan. 4. The Congress recommended that all persons opposed to the Revolution should be held up as enemies to their country. This caused petitions like the following to be sent in: Thomas Place and Gabriel Van Cott pray to be restored to the good opinion of the friends of American liberty. Feb. 10, Captain Jacob Mott. Feb. 19, William and Thomas Cock.

1776, May 29. Charles Loosley and Thomas Elms, Hempstead Harbor, petition the Provincial Congress to be excused from military

*This John Townsend, aged 44, married (1767) Judith Townsend, aged 17. He went once to England during the war. He died of small pox, 1785, having lived in concealment (for fear of Whig resentment) at Peter R. Kissam's. His widow kept his death a secret till she could secure all his property.

duty, as they were busy making paper, a trade they were brought up to in England.

1776, June 27. Judge Thomas Jones, while peaceably living on his estate at Fort Neck, was taken by Major Abell and a party of rebels, by order of Provincial Congress, and carried to New York, for refusing to appear before a Committee. Discharged, June 30, on his parole.—*His.* ii, 295.

IN COMMITTEE, QUEENS CO.,
JULY 1, 1776.

The Committee took into consideration a Resolve of Provincial Congress relating to removal of stock* from the south side of this county; and, as many difficulties and impossibilities do appear, this Committee has appointed Colonel Remsen, Colonel Robinson and Samuel Riker to make a representation thereof to the Provincial Congress and General officers of the Continental army; and of the defenceless state of this county, and request such force as shall be able, with the county militia, to prevent our being plundered by the Ministerial troops; and also to apply for £200.

BENJ. SANDS, Chairman.

COW NECK, AUG. 1776.

TO GEORGE TOWNSEND, ESQ.,

Chairman of the Committee of Queens Co.:

SIR: As the New Levies under my command are ordered immediately to march to the west end of this Island, and as their bounty and rations are absolutely necessary to this end, you will therefore please to send by the bearer hereof, Thomas T. Jackson, all the money in your hands which Convention have allowed for this purpose, his receipt being your discharge. Your compliance will oblige

Your very Humble Servant,

JOHN SANDS, Col.

TO MR. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, ESQ.:

I desire, Sir, you would deliver the money for the bounty of Col. Sands' Battalion, agreeable to the within order.

per me,

GEORGE TOWNSEND, Chairman.

*After the battle of Brooklyn the stock collected by General Woodhull fell into the hands of the British, who kept the fat cattle for army use and delivered the milch cows, lean and young cattle, to their owners. Daniel Chamier, Commissary General, would not help Judge Jones to get payment for his fat cattle.—*See his Journal*, i, 116-7.

Rec'd, the 9th August, 1776, of Samuel Townsend, £350, on account of money borrowed of the Congress, which, with the £50 paid said Samuel Townsend, makes the whole sum borrowed from Congress,

£350
50
£400

GEORGE TOWNSEND,
Chairman of County Committee.

1776, Aug. 11. Judge Jones was seized upon by Lient. Skinner and a parcel of rifle-men, conducted to New York, and carried before a Board of Officers. By order of George Washington, August 13th, he was sent to Connecticut; August 15th, he set sail; 19th, arrived at Norwich; 21st, admitted to parole within certain limits. After the battle of Brooklyn, Gov. Trumbull let him return home on parole.—*His.* Vol. ii, 297.

Rec'd, Oysterbay, 13th August, 1776, of George Townsend, for Col. Sands, by the hands of Samuel Townsend, £622, 14, 8,* bounty money, sent by the Convention of the State of New York, to pay the bounty of men lately raised in Queens County for the purpose of guarding the stock of said county.

THOS. T. JACKSON.†

Rec'd, the 13th August, 1776, of Samuel Townsend, fourteen sheets, to the amount of £68, 2, 8, rec'd per me as Chairman of County Committee, the said money to pay the bounty of the late Draughts under Col. John Sands.

GEORGE TOWNSEND.

1776, Aug. 23. A list of one-fourth part of Capt. Phillip Valentine's company, drafted, July 25, for the American army in Brooklyn:

Benjamin Cornwell, serv't.	Uriah Valentine,
Peter, serv't to Griswold,	Samuel Davenport,
William Crooker,	Austin Williams,
Daniel Willis,	John Carle,
Carr Hubbs,	Joseph Smith,
Lott Carman,	Samuel Place,
John Newbury,	Charles Titus,
John Davis,†	Peter Hurley,‡
Samuel Searing,†	Garret Nostrand,‡
Samuel Lockwood,‡	William Bedle,‡
Richard Seaman,	William Johnson,‡

*50 sheets, 99s 4d each, is £248, 6, 8

3 do. 72 dollars each, 374, 8

£622, 14, 8

The Continental currency, for convenience, was distributed in sheets, and not yet cut up into separate bills.

†1781, Dec. 15. Major Thomas Tredwell Jackson, at Peekskill, petitions Gov. Clinton for his brother to remove from Queens County.

‡Substitutes for James Tobine, Epenetus and Uriah Platt, John Searing, Derick Albertson, Peter Titus and Richard Townsend.

At Jamaica, Benjamin Whitehead, Joseph Dunbar and Peter Mills were drafted, but not delivered.—*Rev. Incid. Q. Co.*, p. 78.

1776. The Americans burnt nearly thirty houses on Long Island, when Washington abandoned his lines.—*Jones' Jour.*, ii, 308.

After the British got possession of Long Island, their vessels sailed up the Sound and lay to on the west side of Great Neck.

Capt. Brinton Payne, of Westchester, having observed that a boat went from Woolley's to two British ships lying under the Long Island shore opposite Throg's point, crossed the Sound on the night of August 29th, and carried off John Woolley, Jr., a ferryman and an invalid, and brought him before the Committee of Safety, at Kingsbridge, one Hewlett, taken at the same time, having escaped. On being examined, Woolley said that he and Phillip were brothers of Thomas and sons of Capt. John Woolley, and that he was going (Aug. 28) to remove his father's boat from Thorne's dock home to a safer place to be unrigged, when he was taken, about noon, by the British barge, and carried on shipboard, where he saw two of Henry Allen's negroes. The British asked him to supply them with provisions. He replied the cattle were all driven off. So they let him go. Sept. 5th, Woolley, having given a bond to the Committee, with Richard Thorne and Henry Stocker as sureties, that he would not quit the main land nor aid the British, was suffered to depart.

COL. JOSIAH SMITH'S JOURNAL.—"1776. I received orders from the New York Convention; July 30, was at Huntington, and set out thence to Queens County, with Col. Sands and Major Remsen; 31st, I went down to Watch Hill, to see the guard at the bottom of Cow Neck; Aug. 1, I spent in viewing a proper place to erect another guard on Great Neck; 2d, I set out from Col. Sands' to Suffolk County; 10th, received an express (Richard [Bragaw] and John Sackett) from the Convention to march all the new levies to the west end of the Island; 12th, I set out on our march and got as far as Huntington; 13th, got to Lieut. Increase Carpenter's; 14th, went down to the Ferry, to Gen. Greene's, and took up quarters for myself and regiment at [Rem.] Cowenhoven's; 22d, the Regulars landed below New Utrecht, and I, with regiment, went down to Flatbush and near the Regulars, out all night and our advance

killed several of them; 23d, all day in the woods [of Flatbush] and incessant firing all day—we killed a number and they wounded four of us, and shot Col. Martin through the breast—I was out on sentry in the woods all night and a dreadful thunder storm; 26th, relieved of guard in afternoon; 27th, alarmed about 2 in the morning, and had many skirmishes, and they attempted to force our lines and killed one of my men, we drove them back and lay in the trenches all night; 28th, lay in the lines all day, exceeding heavy rain and a continual fire kept up between us and the Regulars all day, and we lay in the lines all night; 29th, lay in the lines till middle of afternoon and then marched over to New York, staid there all night and were alarmed about 2 in the morning that our army was leaving our lines on Long Island; 30th, marched to Kingsbridge; 31st, to New Rochelle, tried to get passage by water to Long Island, but could not; Sept. 1st, marched to Mamaroneck, and there we embarked on board vessels to go home, and about 11 o'clock at night got ashore at Capt. Platt's, Smithtown; 2d, I got home; 3d, went to Southold to see Col. Livingston, but he had gone to New England; 6th, I went to Mrs. Woodhull's."

JAMAICA, OCT. 2, 1776.

TO JOHN HEWLETT, ESQ.:

You are to use your utmost endeavors to bring me cattle and sheep for the army; when delivered, a receipt will be given, to be paid at a certain time and place. If any butcher or others interfere with you, under pretence of bringing them to me, without a written order from me, seize their cattle, put a fair value on them, and drive them to me, and the owners shall be paid; also seize all sheep and cattle of Rebels who have left their habitations; and employ proper people to assist you. For doing whereof this shall be your warrant.

JAS. CHRISTIE, Com. for Cattle & Sheep.

JAMAICA, 29 AUG., 1776.
Permit Isaac Bennet to pass and repass
without molestation.
WILL. ERSKINE, Brig. Gen.

FLUSHING, 26TH SEP., 1776.
TO LUKE BERGEN:
Press two wagons for the Service of the
Light Dragoons.
S. BIRCH, Lt. Col.

LONG ISLAND, ——— 1776.

You are hereby ordered to preserve for the KING'S use, 3 loads of hay, 3 of wheat, 3 of straw, 3 of rye, 3 of barley; 50 bushels of wheat, 50 of oats, 50 of rye, 50 of barley, 50 of Indian corn; and not to dispose of the same, but to an order in writing, from Major JOHN MORRISON, Commissary for FORAGE, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

TO ISRAEL PEARSALL.

A list of creatures taken from John Bowne by the Major of the Light horse, for the use of the army, viz.:

21 old sheep, at 13s., £13, 13

15 lambs, at 11s., 8, 5

FLUSHING, 8TH MONTH, 29TH, 1776.

9TH MO., 9TH. Taken by Capt. Moxsome, of the Light horse, for the use of the troop,

31 bush. oats, at 3s., £4, 13

1776. The Americans burnt nearly thirty houses on Long Island when Washington abandoned his lines.—*Jones's Journal*, ii, 308.

Admiral Harvey said he served in the United States in 1776, when a middy. He was cast away in the Liverpool in February, on Rockaway Beach. People kind to him, a Quaker family of the name of Hicks, and another family in particular. Remained quartered on them several weeks, part of the time in tents, always kindly and hospitably treated. When they (the crew) came to pay off, and expected to have a great deal above allowance to pay for, the good people would take nothing but the King's allowance, and told them they were people in distress, and would take nothing out of their pockets. The first night of their going ashore and landing in boats they swamped. The people came down in wagons and took them up home, changed and dried their clothes, and gave them supper. He never forgot it.—*Irving's Life*, ii, 180.

1776, Aug. 31. Ezra L'Hommiedieu writes from Hartford to Col. Josiah Smith, on the road with his regiment from New York eastward:

DEAR SIR: I am informed that the Regulars have been down on the Plains and that it is unsafe for you to pass into any part of Queens County. Our worthy friend, Gen. Woodhull, is a prisoner, wounded in the head and a bayonet run through his arm. His wound on his head was bad. He was

taken at Increase Carpenter's, alone, in the afternoon, expecting himself at a place of safety. I have this information from Col. Robinson, of Jamaica, who says it may be depended on. I am going eastward, in order to send over a boat to Long Island.

Lieut. Jabez Fitch writes that "On September 6, 1776, Gen. Woodhull, of the Long Island militia, was sent from the Mentor to the hospital at New Utrecht. He was an aged gentleman, and was taken by a party of the enemy's light-horse, at Jamaica, and although he was not taken in arms, yet those bloodthirsty savages cut and wounded him in the head and other parts of his body, with their swords, in a most inhuman manner, of which wounds he died at the hospital; and though the director of their affairs took but little care to preserve his life, yet they were so generous to his lady as to indulge her with liberty to carry home the general's corpse and bury it with decency."

John Morin Scott writes (Sept. 6, 1776.) from White Plains: "Poor Gen. Woodhull, with a lieutenant and four men, were made prisoners on Long Island. I had a letter from him dated the 1st instant, but not dated from any place, nor does he tell me how he was taken. He has lost all his baggage, and requested of me two shirts and two pairs of stockings, which I should have sent him, had not the flag of truce gone before I received the letter. I shall comply with his request by the first opportunity."

A descendant of the inn-keeper, Increase Carpenter, says Woodhull was in the hall as the British entered. On arresting him, they bid him say: "God save the King!" He replied: "God save us all!" That did not satisfy his captors, and they fell on him with their swords. He rushed out of the back door, followed by the soldiers, who stopped him a few feet from the door, where a maple tree to commemorate the deed was planted by the Carpenter family. Carpenter's grandson said he had heard say that Woodhull was assaulted by the soldiers for refusing to drink the King's health.

Judge Thomas Jones says, in his *History of New York*, ii, 332, (but don't say who told him), that "Woodhull took up his quarters at an inn about two miles east of Jamaica. His militia, panic-struck, left him and returned home, about forty excepted. A party of light-horse were sent to Jamaica, the even-

ing after the battle, (August 27, 1776), as an escort to some prisoners taken in the action. Receiving information where Woodhull was, they surrounded the house and made him and his party all prisoners. Not the least opposition was made, not a gun fired. They asked for quarter, and it was generously granted. The general, after his surrender, favored by the darkness of the night, attempted to make his escape, but being discovered by the sentries while attempting to get over a board fence, he received several strokes from their broadswords, particularly one upon the arm. He was carried on board a man-of-war and treated with hospitality. The surgeons advised amputation. He would not consent to this. The wound mortified and he died in a few days.*

This story of Woodhull's attempting to escape is offset by the sworn testimony of Robert Troup: "That while he was confined on board a transport, Brigadier General Woodhull was also brought on board in a shocking mangled condition; that he asked the general the particulars of his capture, and was told by the general that he had been taken by a party of light-horse under command of Capt. Oliver Delancey; that he was asked by the captain if he would surrender; that he answered in the affirmative, provided he would treat him like a gentleman, which Capt. Delancey assured him he would; whereupon the general delivered his sword, and that immediately after said Oliver Delancey, Jr., struck him; and others of said party, imitating his example, did cruelly cut and hack him in the manner he then was." See also "Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk County," pp. 31-41, and "Queens County in Olden Times," p. 52.

This fiction of Woodhull's clambering over a fence may have been borrowed from the fact that when the British rode up to Robert Hinchman's house, in Jamaica, he ran out at the back door, and, as he was getting over the fence, found himself surrounded on all sides and had to beg for quarter. All other accounts agree in this: that the general received his wounds (by whomsoever inflicted) when he was *first* captured, and none make

*We hesitated to give currency to this story while the MS. containing it was kept private under lock and key. It is now published entire; and the credibility of the story may be estimated by a comparison with a score or two of other passages in the two volumes of the "History of New York during the Revolution."

any mention of this attempting to escape.—See "New York Historical Magazine," for 1861, pp. 140-233, and "H. P. Johnston's Observations," p. 73.

Gen. Woodhull's movements (in removing cattle out of the way of the enemy) have not been correctly described by our local historians. They misplace his letters. They are given in the order they were written, in my "Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings Counties," pp. 32-5. It has been taken for granted that the letter first written was first received. This is not so. The first letter, by misadventure, did not reach the Convention till after the second had been received and acted on. On August 25th and 26th Woodhull was at Jamaica village, preparing to move westward, and on the morning of the 27th he had got to the "west end" (not westward) of Queens County, probably where the road runs that serves as a division line between Kings and Queens Counties, west of the present Woodhaven. Here he wrote his first letter of August 27th. Then, hearing the bad news of the defeat of the American forces at Brooklyn, he withdrew eastward to Jamaica village, where he wrote his second letter of August 27th. He halted at Jamaica yet on the 28th, whence he dispatched his third and last letter.*

QUEENS COUNTY, ss.: 12th Sept., 1776.—I certify that Abram Probasco, of the township of Oysterbay, who had taken up arms voluntarily in the American army, hath this day taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King George, before me, John Townsend, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace of Queens County. [Probasco received a pardon from William Howe, January 1, 1777].

"To whom it may concern." These may certify that Abraham Probasco hath this day taken the oath of allegiance to the State of New York. Dated this 3d day of March, 1784.

PRIOR TOWNSEND, Justice.

1777. On a tombstone in the churchyard, Flushing, is this inscription: "William Loul-

*This letter was, in the lapse of time, torn in two, one leaf (through the ignorance of the clerk) was bound up in Vol. xvi, p. 339, of the MSS. of Provincial Congress and the other in Vol. xviii, p. 35. I united the two parts and thus printed the letters entire. I made a like discovery in a letter (March 9, 1776,) relating to Daniel Kissam and Timothy Smith, which was also torn apart and inserted in Vols. xxvii, p. 23, and xxxv, p. 563.—See "Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County," pp. 48-50.

ber, Ensign and Adjutant in the Prince of Wales' Volunteers, died February 14th, aged 35."

1777, July 12. P. Vandervoort and Richardson Sands, at Middletown, intercede for Thomas T. Jackson, a Whig, taken in the Sound, June 3.

1778, July 24. Died in Jamaica, Rev. William Drummond, a Scotch Refugee from New Canaan, Ct. He was installed Pastor there of the Congregational church in 1771 and deposed in 1777.

1779, June 21. Henry Nicoll was married to Elsie Willett, of Spring Hill, Flushing.

1780, June 5. The British packet Carteret was stranded near Jones' Inlet. She was sold at auction. Four American privateers drove her ashore, May 24; but they were driven off by a British fleet before they could get much from her. Her crew escaped with the mail to Long Island, and so to New York.

Copies of old papers of Anthony Van Nostrand, of Wolver Hollow, who was often impressed by the British to do their carting:

1777, June 5. My wagon and one horse and gears gone in the army. 5th July, I got one horse again at Denyse's ferry at the Narrows; and June 29, Samuel Stringham, the driver, came home. So I charge the King to twenty-five days for Stringham and thirty-one days for the horse.

1777, Dec. 25. Justice Cowenhoven met the people at Pool's, for to pay off for the waggons and horses, as they were priced; and I received for my wagon only £12.

1778, Dec. 23. Oysterbay. Received of Mr. Antony Van Nostrand 10 bushels of Indian corn, for use of His Majesty's troops, for which George Brindley, Esq., Commissary of Forage, will pay.

SETH NORTON, Ass. Com. Forage.

1779. One day to Jamaica for provisions for John Tuck, Quartermaster of Tarlton's Legion. One day for Davis, Quartermaster, to Jamaica and to Town.

1779, Jan. 14. Prest for to go Eastward; and 21st, set out from Jericho; and 24th, came to Sagg; and 26th, set out from Sagg home again; and 27th, got home again, in the evening.

1779, Jan. 23 and 24. Prest by the Yagers from Norridge to go to Jamaica for provisions, and got home the next night again.

1779, Jan. 28. To Mr. Antony Van Nostrand: Sir—You are hereby required to hold your horses and waggon in readiness at a moment's warning to cart forage to Oysterbay. By order of

JONA. DIX, Collector of Forage.

N. B.—All gentlemen of the army will excuse him from other service, as he is in the forage employ.

1779, March 14. Prest for to go Eastward; and 15th, set out from Jericho; and 17th, came to Sagg; and 18th, set out from Sagg home again; and 21st, got home at night.

1779, April 2. Oysterbay. Received of Mr. Anthony Van Nostrand ten hundred of fresh hay for the use of His Majesty's troops (for which George Brindley, Esq., Commissary of Forage, will pay) and five miles cartage. SETH NORTON, Ass. Com. Forage.

1779, May 28. I do certify that Anthony Van Nostrand, with his waggon, has been employed in carrying the baggage of the Queen's Rangers from Oysterbay to Valentine's hill, from the 17th of May to the above date, being eleven days inclusive. The above A. V. N. is now discharged and set at liberty to return to his respective home, which cannot be less than two days. J. GRAVES SIMCOE,

Lt. Col. of Queen's Rangers.

1779, Aug. 25. Oysterbay. Received from Anthony Van Nostrand twenty-three bushels of oats for use of His Majesty's troops (for which George Brindley, Esq., Commissary of Forage, will pay,) and six miles cartage.

SETH NORTON, Ass. Commissary.

One of Mr. Van Nostrand's bills was partly written in Dutch, his vernacular:—

Oesterbay, ye 3 October, 1779, Een vraght rist gereden van Oesterbay na Jericho, voor Tuck, Quartermaster van de Legion, £0.12.0.

1779, Nov. 14, Sunday. One load of hay to Jericho for the Legion, fetched by Bill Davis's son, taken by Holland, Quartermaster of the Legion.

1779, Dec. 18. Oysterbay. Received from Anthony Van Nostrand nine hundred of straw, for use of His Majesty's troops.

N. B. Five miles cartage.

SETH NORTON, Ass. Com. of Forage. To Geo. Brindley, Esq., Com. of Forage.

1780, June 22. For Granny Rinehart's fees, [as midwife], paid 16s.

1780. Brought two loads of wood to Jericho for Major Gooden's corps.

1780, July 6th. New York, Superintendent's office. Pursuant to His Excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE'S Proclamation of the 17th July, 1777, PERMISSION is hereby given to Widow Hegeman in a market craft to Bushwick, and thence to Oysterbay [with] 14 lbs. sugar, 2 galls. molasses, 2 galls. rum, quart. cwt. rice, 10 yds. calico, 1 lb. whalebone, 7 yds. Russel, 1 lb. tea, 1 lb. coffee, 1 lb. chocolate, 1 bush. salt, 1 lb. pepper, 1 pr. gloves, 6 yds. durant; she having complied with the directions contained in the above mentioned proclamation. LAMBT MOORE, D. S.

TO THE OFFICERS ATTENDING.

1780, Sept. 23. Received of Isaac Bogart sixteen hundred of fresh hay for the use of His Majesty's army, carted twenty miles.

WM. SHEPARD, A. C. F.

To Geo. Brindley, Esq., Com. of Forage.

1780, Oct. 15. Jericho. Received of Isaac Bogart 228 lbs. of flour for the use of the 17th Dragoons, Capt. Diemar's, &c.

ART'R NICHOLSON, Quartermaster.

RO. ARCHDALE, Capt. 17th Drag.

To Dan'l Weir, Esq., Com. Gen'l, &c.

1780, Oct. 21. Cedar Swamp. Received from Isaac Bogart, 7½ bushels of Indian corn and 3½ bushels of bran, for the use of His Majesty's troops.

SAM'L CLAYTON, A. C. F.

To Geo. Brindley, Esq., Com. of Forage.

1780, Oct. 23. Cedar Swamp. Received from Isaac Bogart 238 lbs. of flour, for the use of His Majesty's troops.

ART'R NICHOLSON, Quartermaster.

R. ARCHDALE, Capt. 17th Drag.

To Dan'l Wier, Esq., Com. Gen'l, &c.

[END OF VAN NOSTRAND'S PAPERS.]

1781, July 16. De Reidesel to Gen. Delancy: "I have to beg of you to let my perfect satisfaction and thanks be communicated, through the proper channel, to Capt. Youngs' officers and troops and Capt. Van Wyck's company of foot; also to such of the Queens County militia as turned out, for their alertness and willingness to assist Lt. Col. Upham. It grieves me to be under the necessity of excluding from this number the Huntington militia; but their unwilling conduct and absolute neglect in giving any support to Lloyd's Neck, but too sensibly obliges me to it."—See "Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County," p. 223.

All stragglers, especially negroes, were liable to be arrested by the British patrols. Hence the need of a passport like the following:—

CEDAR SWAMP, JUNE 10th, 1782.
The bearer, a negro man, being employed in carting provisions for the corps of Yagers, is permitted to pass to Flushing Bay Side unmolested.
OCHSE, Lt. Adj't Yagers.

Having been favored by the kind and considerate courtesy of John D. Jones with a copy of the "History of New York," by Judge Thomas Jones, we select some instances of outrage committed in Queens County during the war of the Revolution:—

"Thomas Jones, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province, was known for his loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution. Yet did a quartermaster of dragoons take his horses from his ploughs, in the busiest season of the year, put them into his own wagons, these wagons laden with the stores of a sutler, and Jones' own servants obliged to drive the wagons as far as Southampton, 100 miles, and detained for three weeks. The servants were compelled to provide for themselves and horses the whole time, and when discharged received neither pay nor certificate."—*Vol. ii*, 89.

"A gentleman who was present told me that he saw a conductor of a foraging party put 100 horses into a countryman's barn, and ordered them littered with oats in the sheaf, instead of straw, and fed in the same manner. That above 300 bushels of oats were destroyed in this way. That the owner in the morning civilly asked for pay or a certificate. Both were refused. He was damned for a rebel, and the party decamped. The name of this farmer was Israel Oakley, of Queens County, a loyal subject, and at this very time a Lieutenant in the militia by virtue of a commission from His Majesty, granted by Gen. Tryon, in 1778, under the great seal of the Province of New York, of which he was then Civil Governor."—*Vol. ii*, 88.

"One [Derick] Amberman, a miller, [at the lower part of Foster's Meadow], had sold some flour to a Major Stockton, of Skinner's Brigade, who lived in the neighborhood. The miller, wanting his money, applied for payment. This the Major looked upon as an affront; therefore the next day, in company with a Major Crew, he went to the mill fully

bent upon chastising the insolence of the miller, in daring to ask for the payment of a just debt. Upon arriving at the mill, Crew instantly began to horsewhip the poor miller, and while he was laboring under the discipline of the whip, Stockton deliberately drew his sword and ran him through the body, of which wound he instantly died. No inquisition could be taken, the civil law was at an end, of course we had no Coroner. Stockton was, however, taken up, confined and tried by a Court Martial for the murder, found guilty, the sentence confirmed, yet, strange to tell, never carried into execution, and—what is almost incredible, yet averred as a fact—Gen. Clinton sent to the widow desiring her to join in a petition to him to pardon the murderer of her husband! This she absolutely refused. The Major continued in jail a few weeks, was then liberated by the General's order, and publicly walked the streets. The military scarcely looked upon it as a crime, at least a crime not worth punishing. Where was the offence in murdering, deliberately murdering in cold blood, with malice prepense, an honest old miller, a loyal subject of his sovereign, for daring, or rather having the impudence to ask from an officer of the army the payment of a small just debt? None, said the Commander-in-Chief; none, said the military. Stockton was accordingly discharged, and again employed in His Majesty's service—a reward for murdering one of his good, peaceable and loyal subjects.”—*Vol. ii*, 92.

“I have seen a conductor of wagons, upon a foraging party, turn fifty horses into a loyal farmer's orchard, (one Isaac Lefferts, near Jamaica), where his apples were gathered and put into heaps ready for making cider, and though the farmer earnestly begged the conductor to put them into a field where the pasture was better, the request was insultingly refused, and the apples—which, turned into cider, would have produced £200—were totally destroyed. Mr. Lefferts, upon remonstrating with the conductor against so extraordinary a conduct, was called ‘a damned old rebel.’ He had, it is true, been a Committee-man, but upon Gen. Howe's first proclamation, in November, 1776, he came in, submitted, and renewed his oath of allegiance. What confidence could be put in the proclamations of Generals, when they were so flagrantly, unjustly and openly violated? And

yet the proclamation, in consequence of which the farmers surrendered, pledged the faith and honor of the Crown that every person availing himself of it should be protected by His Majesty in his life, liberty and property.”—*Vol. ii*, 87.

“I have seen sixty horses put into a field of corn belonging to a farmer by the name of [Johannes] Polhemus, about three miles [west] from Jamaica, and the whole absolutely destroyed, notwithstanding all his entreaties to the contrary. The conductor damned him for a scoundrel, a rebel and a villain, and swore he would do as he pleased. This farmer was ever noted for his loyalty, in consequence of which he had been a considerable sufferer while the rebels possessed the Island.”—*Vol. ii*, 88.

“Thomas Jackson, of Oysterbay, was a rebel and left the Island with the rebels. His father was a Quaker, about seventy years of age, and a loyal subject. Yet because the son had lived on the father's farm when the rebellion commenced, the estate was seized upon by order of the Court of Police, refugees put upon it, the wood cut down and sold, and possession kept till the evacuation of New York in 1783.”—*Vol. ii*, 39.

“John Shoals, of Newtown, (as worthy, as honest and as steady a loyalist as ever existed), loaned the corporation of New York £1,000. During eight years he received no interest. At the peace the charter was repealed and he lost all. So obnoxious was he to the rebels that upon the evacuation of New York he was obliged to remove with his family to Nova Scotia.”—*Vol. ii*, 60.

“John Willett, of Flushing, was a noted old loyalist, nearly eighty years of age, and had been, for opposing the rebellion, four months a prisoner in Connecticut, some time in Philadelphia, and some weeks in New York. He had a mortgage of £381.12, dated July 25, 1776, upon a lot of valuable woodland of John Van Loo, who had gone off the Island with the rebel army. Permission was given to Col. Hamilton* to cut down the wood and carry it away and sell it for his own use. Not a tree was left, and the mortgaged premises sank to a trifling value.”—*Vol. ii*, 46.

* Hamilton was a man of opulent fortune, a super-numerary aid-de-camp to His Excellency, for which he received 10 shillings a day for doing nothing, with rations of all kinds for his family.—*Jones*, ii, 42.

"John Sloss Hobart and Thomas Grinnel, many years before the rebellion, mortgaged Eaton's Neck to James Jauncey, a noted loyalist. The mortgagors both entered into rebellion, and in August, 1776, abandoned the Neck. A number of refugees shortly after took possession without any permission, cut down, carried off and sold in New York, for their own benefit, large quantities of wood, so that the estate became of less value than the sums due on the incumbrances, while the interest was increasing. The mortgagors applied to be let into the possession or to have the twenty refugees restrained from cutting down, destroying and selling the wood. This was refused, the Governor (Robertson) saying: 'If the poor fellows had not the liberty of selling wood, how were they to subsist?'" — *Vol. ii, 47.*

"In the summer of 1779, the 17th Light Dragoons were again quartered at Hempstead. Three privates broke open a dwelling house in the night and plundered it of several valuable effects. The family being awaked by the noise, a skirmish ensued, and one soldier was killed. The others escaped, but being known and sworn to by the person robbed, they were taken up, but the British General discharged them without the shadow of a trial! The dead man, however, was fairly tried, and sentenced to be hanged in chains." — *Vol. ii, 73.*

"Philip Kearney, Esq., a loyal refugee, got an order from the British Governor to settle on the abandoned farm of a rebel, one Captain Nathaniel Tom, of Flushing, but he was required to pay £60 yearly rent for it, although he had left a large estate in Jersey that the rebels had confiscated." — *Vol. ii, 157.*

"A few weeks before the evacuation of New York Col. Birch sent out a party upon the Plains and drove in about 2,000 sheep. He ordered them into a field and had all of their ears cut off. He then gave the farmers notice to come in and prove their property, desiring each man to select his own, but if any one took a sheep he could not swear to or prove to be his property, he should be severely punished. The sheep were marked in the ear and nowhere else; every farmer had a mark of his own, and each mark was entered on the town records. But the ears being off of the sheep, not a single man was able to prove his property. Birch thereupon

sold the sheep, and by this piece of wickedness pocketed above £2,000." — *Vol. ii, 75.*

"In the spring of 1781, three privates of the 3d Battalion of Delancey's Brigade left their quarters at Lloyd's Neck, went to a lonely house a small distance from Jerusalem, belonging to Parmenas Jackson, an honest, worthy, loyal Quaker, broke it open, murdered the man in the most cruel manner, robbed the house of £1,200 in cash and went off. Luckily a woman present knew one of the villains, and knew the corps to which they belonged. An express was instantly sent to the Colonel, the rascals were soon discovered, and the greatest part of the money recovered. The criminals were sent to New York, tried by a Court Martial, found guilty, sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence confirmed by Gen. Clinton. But this sentence, just as it was, to the surprise and astonishment of most people, was never carried into execution. The culprits lay in jail about three weeks, and were then discharged upon paying some trifling fees to the keeper of the Provost." — *Vol. ii, 93.**

1779, on the night of November 6. "The crews of three whale boats (under one Hawley, a low-lived fellow,) broke into Judge Thomas Jones' house and plundered it of property to the amount of several hundred pounds. They even robbed Mrs. Jones of her wearing apparel and took that of two young ladies in the house, [one was Miss Floyd], the clothes upon their backs only excepted, insulted the family, and regaling themselves with good old Madeira, ordered the Judge (and one Willett, his nephew, who happened to be visiting there,) to proceed with them. They compelled him to march in two nights through woods, swamps and morasses, and over hedges ditches and fences, sixty miles on foot, and sleep two days in the woods, without fire, victuals or drink, (a little mouldy cheese and a hard biscuit with a little water given him by the party excepted). They then crossed the Sound to Fairfield. After six months' captivity, he was ex-

*Drs. James Searing and Benjamin Tredwell's bills for seventeen visits to Jackson, January 10 to 20, three dressings, three bleedings, cerat Turneri, gum camphor, &c., were £13. 19.

Isaac Algar again appeared in Huntington and was concerned in robbing and beating Platt Carle, for which he, with Nathaniel Parker, was hanged, September 10, 1783. See Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, p. 199, and of Suffolk County, p. 109.

changed for Gen. Silliman. The goods were sold and the proceeds divided among the owners and crews of the privateers."—*Vol. ii*, 277, 300.

"Again in the winter of 1778, when the snow lay heavy and deep upon the ground, Judge Jones had twelve pair of his oxen (which had been hard at work in the woods the whole day, and were just returned,) put into a barrack-yard and foddered, then they were taken away by a party of the British army, put into his own carts, and loaded with the materials of a meeting-house which they had pulled down a few days before. His own servants were obliged to drive the carts as far as Jamaica, twenty miles, to provide for themselves and cattle, and then discharged without pay or certificate."—*Vol. ii*, 89.

"Micah Williams, living with his uncle, at Jerusalem, a young gentleman of fortune, character and loyalty, having forbid the entrance of Quamino, a negro driver, with a number of horses, into his uncle's stack-yard, was abused and insulted in the grossest manner by the black rascal, who persisting in his design and attempting to pull down the fence, Williams gave him a kick or two. The fellow complained to King, the conductor of the wagons and horses, and he to Armstrong, the officer commanding the foraging party. No inquiry was made into the truth of the complaint. Williams was taken up and confined. Next day he was escorted, under a guard of soldiers, as far as Hempstead, about eight miles, and there confined for the night. He was the next day marched to Jamaica, the officer declaring his intention of carrying him to New York and trying him by a court martial. For what? For kicking a negro runaway in the act of committing a trespass. As the young gentleman approached New York he became frightened. He knew the arbitrary, illegal and cruel judgments and decrees of courts martial, and got some friends to intercede with the officer in his behalf. With difficulty he obtained his discharge, but was first obliged to ask pardon of the officer, the conductor and the negro."—*Vol. ii*, 85

"Joseph Rodman, a farmer, of Flushing, had bequeathed his property to his widow during life. She was an old Quaker preacher. Her eldest son, Thomas, a giddy youth, had been prevailed on to act as a Committeeman,

and had left the Island in August, 1776, and died the same year, under age, childless. The younger son was a loyalist and a Quaker. The poor old widow was turned out of doors and obliged to be maintained by her friends. Refugees were put in possession of her farm, who cut down the wood and sold it, burnt up the fences, ruined the orchards, and in a great measure destroyed the buildings."—*Vol. ii*, 38.

"Henry Hufte, a loyal subject, near seventy years of age, lost a son (who was acting guide to the British) in a rebel skirmish in the Manor of Cortland. He fled to Long Island, his native place, (July, 1781), and when he applied to the British Governor for assistance, he was told he should have an asylum in the work-house, where idlers and vagabonds are kept at hard labor and short commons. The old man exclaimed, with tears in his eyes: 'Good God! am I, after all my sufferings and loyalty, and abandoning my farm, household goods, grain and cattle, to be offered a refuge in a house of correction, among rogues and villains!' He was maintained at the expense of his former neighbors and a few relations."—*Vol. ii*, 158.

"In the spring of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton with his suite went from New York to Southampton, to review the troops quartered there the preceding winter. They took the middle road, the baggage wagons went the southern road and formed a junction at Richard Willets', Islip. The escort to the wagons for nearly twenty miles upon the road robbed every farmer of as many geese, turkeys and other poultry as they could lay hand upon, with calves, lambs and pigs. They even entered several dwelling houses and plundered the inhabitants of their linen, stockings, hats, etc. Some of the substantial, reputable farmers followed as far as Willets', and made complaint. The General would not see them, and his attendants cursed them for rebels, and damned them for impertinent villains, and they returned without the least satisfaction."—*Vol. ii*, 91.

"Joseph Baldwin, of Hempstead, had removed to Dutchess County, fifteen years before the rebellion, leaving unsold a valuable lot of woodland. The wood was all cut down and sold by a parcel of refugees, under an order from the Court of Police, under pretence that the owner was a rebel, though it was well known to the refugees that he was

a confirmed royalist, and would willingly have repaired to the Royal army; but then he must have brought with him a wife and seven small children, to have been starved, or supported by the government."—*Vol. ii, 38.*

"Daniel Pine, of Hempstead, a worthy loyal subject, who during his life had opposed the rebellion in all its stages, died during the war, and left the farm on which he lived to two infant nephews, who were born and resided at Fishkill. The Court of Police deemed them rebels, the estate was seized upon and given by Phillip John Livingston, manager of rebel estates, to some refugees, who injured the house, sold the wood, burnt the fences, and ruined the farm."—*Vol. ii, 39.*

"In the spring of 1779, one Green Carryer, an Irish refugee from Albany, to ingratiate himself with the British authorities, complained to Col. Birch, at Hempstead, of two loyal farmers at Oysterbay, one of whom was a trooper, the other a lieutenant in the militia, for hoarding corn. Birch sent a quartermaster with forty men and six wagons to fetch away the corn, but so as not to reach the house till evening. That night all the poultry houses in the neighborhood were broken open, geese, turkeys, fowls, ducks, guinea hens, sheep, lambs, calves and pigs were plundered and filled two wagons. Four wagons held all the hoarded corn, which in fact was no more than what all farmers commonly reserve for use on the farm."—*Vol. i, 323.*

"Thomas Smith, Esq., of Oysterbay, was a gentleman long in the commission of the peace, of the utmost veracity and in affluent circumstances. Living adjoining the Sound, so many attempts were made by the rebels from New England to take him off, that they obliged him to remove from home, and for more than four years before the close of the war he lodged every night with some friend or acquaintance, making it a rule never to sleep two nights running at one house. By this means he escaped their vigilance. His house was, however, twice broken open, plundered and robbed, his wife insulted, his daughters abused and his sons carried off prisoners to Connecticut."—*Vol. i, 268; ii, 158.*

"In the spring of 1780 the British garrisons of Oysterbay, Huntington and Brook Haven (part of Delancey's Brigade) were withdrawn and the works demolished, and

the troops removed to the neighborhood of New York. Then Connecticut and New Jersey fitted out whale boats which infested the coasts of Long Island and plundered the inhabitants."—*Vol. ii, 299.*

"Capt. Woolley, of the militia, about three miles from Jamaica, had his house broken open, was robbed of £700 in cash, the furniture of his house, of several slaves, and was carried prisoner to Connecticut."—*Vol. i, 268.*

"Richard Townsend, Esq., was robbed of a large store of goods and carried prisoner into New England."—*Vol. i, 268.*

"Judge Thomas Jones had his house broken open, completely plundered, and himself carried into Connecticut. Miss Floyd, a visitor, was also robbed of everything she had. One Chichester acted as a guide. He with six others was caught, taken to New York, put in the Provost, but finally discharged."—*Vol. i, 294.*

"John Townsend, Esq., of Oysterbay, was served in the same manner, with this addition, that they almost destroyed his house, a genteel mansion."—*Vol. i, 268.*

"William Nicoll, Esq., of Suffolk County, was twice plundered; Col. Richard Floyd was twice plundered, his cattle, sheep and several slaves carried off. Col. Benjamin Floyd was robbed and carried to Connecticut, and while released on parole had his house again broken open in the dead of night by a party from New England, who took away his furniture and robbed him of £1,000 in cash."—*Vol. i, 268.*

"Mr. Seaton, an Englishman, was plundered by the same party, who took away his furniture and stript his wife and three daughters of the very clothes upon their backs."—*Vol. i, 269.*

"John Hewlett, Esq., of Oysterbay, had his house broken open and was himself carried to Pokeepsie and lodged in jail for five months."—*Vol. i, 269.*

"Major Parker and Major Hudson were also plundered and carried to Connecticut."

"Judge Thomas Jones had his cattle taken by the rebels in August, 1776, but they were recovered by the British at Brooklyn after the battle, and consumed by the soldiers, and though he proved his property and exhibited vouchers, Daniel Chamier, Commissary General, would not pay him for them."—*Vol. i, 117.*

"Dr. Benjamin Tredwell, of North Side, a gentleman of fortune and character, and of one of the first families on the Island, a warm and steady loyalist, was fond of horses and loved the sports of the turf. Col. Birch, of the 17th Dragoons, in one of his rides accidentally met on the road this Dr. Tredwell, mounted on a noble horse, descendant of the famous 'Wildair,' and worth one hundred and fifty guineas. Birch ordered him to dismount and unsaddle. The Doctor told the Colonel who he was, but it had no effect. Birch then bid his servant unsaddle the horse and give the saddle to the Doctor to carry home on his own back and be damned. He led away the horse and told the Doctor to be thankful that the saddle too wasn't taken as well as the horse. On the Doctor's application at Headquarters, he was charged with being a rebel and threatened with the Provost."—*Vol. i*, 114.

"In May, 1781, a British guard ship lay at the Two Brothers, a mile below White-stone. Four whale boats came out from the main shore, made the crew presents of poultry, lamb, veal, vegetables, &c., and in return were regaled with grog, wine and punch. In the evening those whale boats went direct to Thomas Hicks', broke open his house, robbed him of several hundred pounds in cash, plate, linen, library, and as much furniture as the boats could contain, and returned to New Rochelle. As they passed the guard ship on their return, they gave three cheers, which the ship cordially returned!"—*Vol. i*, 304.

The winter of 1779-80 was uniformly dry and cold, and the severest ever known in the middle Colonies. The snow, deep and drifted, began to fall about November 10, and continued almost every day till the middle of March. In the woods it lay at least four feet upon a level. It was with the utmost difficulty that the farmers got their wood. The springs were low. It was called the "Canada winter."—*Jones*, i, 320.

In 1780 David Colden, of Flushing, had a stall-fed ox, which he intended killing, at New Year's, for his own use. He had him every day, at sunset, put into his barn, and the doors secured with padlocks and iron bars; but one night the fastenings were broken open and the ox killed, cut up and carried away, only the skin and entrails left.—*Jones*, i, 363.

1780, July. Gen. Robertson proclaimed that the farmers should bring half their fresh hay to the hay-yard, and the rest should remain untouched, with all the salt hay, to the owners. But the Commissaries took *all* the fresh and half the salt hay, and no redress was to be had. If Providence had not favored the country with one of the mildest winters (1780-1) perhaps ever known in America, not a horse nor a horned beast could have survived the month of March. Nay, had the winter been as severe as the preceding one, all the hogs and sheep upon the Island must have starved. Among those who complained of this breach of faith was Micajah Townsend, (a venerable man of over eighty years, of fair character and opulent fortune, who had served His Majesty as a captain of militia in his younger days), for which he was taken up, escorted under a guard of soldiers from his own house to Hempstead, at least twelve miles, and there detained close prisoner for several days.—*Jones*, i, 367; ii, 28.

Queens County women married to British subjects:—1782, August 11, Miss Woolsey, daughter of Benjamin Woolsey, deceased, to Mr. Palmer, of 54th Regiment; Jemima Townsend to Capt. Fraser; Jane, daughter of Abram Rapelye, to William Garden.

On a pane of glass of the Bragaw homestead, cut with a diamond, is the name of Finlay McKay, an officer of the Scotch Fusileer Guards, who were quartered at Newtown during the Revolution.

During the Revolutionary war, the farmers on Cow Neck (as Manhasset was then called) suffered many hardships by having soldiers billeted in their houses, having their teams taken at the pleasure of the British to cart warlike stores, and their woodland cut off. Many of their hardships are now forgotten. Peter Onderdonk, of Flower Hill, wrote down in an old account book the following memoranda:—

Sept. 14, 1776. My wagon and horses entered the King's service. Nov. 21, my son Andrew, who had been taken as a driver, returned home sick from the British camp, leaving my wagon and horses. Oct. 26, Jonathan Dix, collector of forage, pressed a mare from me to go in His Majesty's service.

1779, April 12. Be it remembered that eighteen Canadian Frenchmen were billeted on me in order to cut all the wood belonging to William Cornwell and Richard Sands.

"When tyranny holds up its head,
Then glorious liberty is fled!"

The above Frenchmen went away, May 14, but returned again in parties for a week afterwards, and then quit, not cutting Richard Sands' woods. Dec. 23, I had Joseph Thorne's order to bring the Hessian guard one and a quarter cords of wood, being two sled loads.

1780, July 30. Twelve loads of wood were cut and carted out of my woods by order of Robert Sutton, without asking me liberty.

1781, Sept. 24. Hope Mills (a tory from Jamaica) is debtor to me for two loads of hay and one pair of wagon sides which he took from me for the King.

1782, Nov. 13. Capt. Westerhagen came here with his company to quarters, (a German hiring), and with violence drove my sick daughter Elizabeth and Jannetie Rapalye out of their sick beds. Ingratitude! He quit his quarters here January 7, 1783—a German hiring!

1783, Jan. 17. Ensign Wagner came here to quarter with his guard. He left February 28—a hiring!

Edward Thorne is debtor to me (on account of the damage I sustained by his neglect of furnishing the troops with wood who were quartered at William Dodge's) to cutting forty walnut saplings and upwards of one hundred chestnut rails, value £20. The above damage I received from the troops of Capt. De Westerhagen and Ensign Wagner, done in eleven weeks; some of the wood was carried to William Salt's by his soldiers. This is besides the wood burnt at my house by Capt. Westerhagen, eighty loads, value £60.

1781, May 12. "*Ille quem requiris est inventus.*" This seems to be a message from a friendly Whig, sent by a spy, and written in Latin with the hope that if detected it might not be understood. The purport of it is: "The man you seek is found."

1781, Aug. 30. Robert Comely, Jr., left Philadelphia several years ago, and is now at Lloyd's Neck as a wood-cutter on other men's land, for the use of the British army. He

has also been a sutler for selling strong drink for army use.

1781, Nov. 29. Messrs. McFarren and Thomas Grinnel report that Major Davis and Capt. Grinnel, who went to Long Island to fetch clothing for the army of New York State, were captured on Friday last by the British and carried into New York city.

1782, Jan. 28. Obadiah Wright has a permit from Clinton to bring off from Long Island goods for the use of this State to the amount of £10,000, part in goods, part in specie, to the Commissioners in Pokeepsie.

1782, Nov. 19. Gov. Clinton (at the request of Gen. Washington) desires Major Hendrick Wyckoff to visit Long Island, under pretence of trade, to spy the British for us, their numbers, commanders, stations, their winter arrangements, &c.

1782, Nov. 22. Gov. Clinton wishes Capt. John Grinnel to visit Long Island to spy the British forces. "It is a disagreeable business."

A whale-boat's crew came to the house of William (now Thomas) Jones, plundered it and carried off two slaves, Robin and Dick. Dick, being old, was left at Blue Point; Robin was sold on the Main, and it was a long time before he returned home.

A whale-boat's crew once came within one hundred rods of Capt. David Jones' house, (since Meinell's), when Jones fired a field-piece, which he kept for his company, on them. They returned the fire with small arms, but Jones beat them off. This same crew went next day to Rockaway, got embarrassed in the creeks, and were taken by a company of militia.

THE SERVICES OF HUNTINGTON IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The farmers of Huntington also were compelled by the British authorities to contribute largely of their labor and produce to the support of the troops in Queens County. We give a few instances out of a great many:

1776, Aug. By order of John Hewlett, Esq., Elizabeth Wood sent a pair of oxen to Head Quarters, for the use of Government. Never returned nor paid for.

1776, Sept. 1. Ten cattle were driven to Newtown for the use of His Majesty's troops, and received by the Quartermaster then present. Sept. 16, a pair of cattle from Platt

Carll and another from Timothy Carll were driven, by Gen. Delancey's orders, to Newtown. Never paid for.

1776, Sept. Henry Downing and James Lefford took from Jonas Rogers a span of horses and harness for His Majesty's service. Never returned nor paid for.

1776, Sept. 4. Isaac Dennis' wagon and horses were prest into Government service by Joshua Mills, who was appointed to take horses and wagons. Not paid for. Two horses and driver of Jonathan Jarvis were prest into Government service (Gen. Cleaveland) by John Dunbar, who took other horses also. Never returned, and no pay.

1776, Sept. Sarah Scudder says: "There came three men to my door with Joseph Bennett's mare, taken for Col. Birch's service and never paid for. I asked their names, and one of them replied, 'My name is William Burns,' and the other two men afterwards proved to be Micah Burns and Robert Morrell."

1776, Sept. 4. John Dunbar took two horses of Z. Platt, and a driver, to Newtown. The horses were lost and the driver returned. Platt sent a careful man, but could not find them.

1776, Sept. Joshua Mills, wagon-master, and John Dunbar, inhabitants of Jamaica, took a mare from N. Harrison and put her into Government service.

1776, Sept. 4. John Dunbar prest into Government service a horse of E. Smith, which was entered in Capt. Beaman's book. The horse was never returned, but he received its wages (£3, 18) to Sept. 30, from Capt. Dickson.

1776, Oct. David Resco's team was prest, by order of Dr. Johnson, under Col. Birch, of the 17th Dragoons, to carry fowls or poultry to Flushing.

1776, Oct. 6. William and Micah Burns, by order of Col. Birch, took two horses from Henry Smith.

1776, Nov. 5. Prest from Nathan Valentine into His Majesty's service, by Capt. Thomas Woolley, by order of Major Menzies, of Gen. Delancey's Regiment, two horses, sent to Hell Gate; also from Jonathan Jarvis three horses and a saddle, taken to White-stone ferry and never returned; and Nov. 6, from Joseph White, a very valuable saddle

horse, lost in the service of Government. No pay.

1776, Nov. 22. Received of Moses Rolph one wagon load of English hay, weighing 1000 lbs., for His Majesty's magazine, for which John Morrison, Commissary, will pay you, as witness my hand.

BARAK SNETHEN.*

1776, Nov. 26. Capt. Thomas Woolley took Silas Wickes' wagon, horses and driver, to carry troops eastward to press teams.

1777, May. Michael Bedell carted baggage for Delancey's troops, 2d Battalion, to Hallet's Cove, by order of Col. Brewerton.

1777, June 20. A horse was prest from Henry Titus, by order of Col. Fanning, to carry baggage to Hell Gate. Never returned.

1777, Aug. 6. A horse and saddle were prest from Phillip Skidmore into His Majesty's service, by John Dunbar, of Newtown, and never returned nor paid for.

1777, Dec. N. H. carted baggage for the troops to the west end of the Plains, by order of Major Green, of Delancey's Battalion.

1777, Dec. 20. Capt. [Mark] Kerr, of Delancey's 1st Battalion, took into Government service Lemuel Carll's mare, and kept her nine months, and no pay. Carll went to Flushing three times before he got her, and then gave Capt. Barent Roorback six guineas to let him have her again.

1778, Aug. 3. Long Swamp. Received 100 weight of hay and nine bushels oats† from Joel Smith, for one troop of Light Dragoons, on His Majesty's service.

BENJAMIN TREDWELL,‡ Q. M.

of H. L. D., Q. Co. M.

1778, Aug. 3. Long Swamp. I have received from Phillip Smith two bushels corn,† for the use of one troop of Light Dragoons, on His Majesty's service.

D. LENT, Qr. Mast.

of N. Y. L. D., Q. Co. M.

1780, Jan. 12. J. Jarvis' ox-team was prest to cart baggage to Flushing for the Hessian Regiment, by order of Gen. Leland.

1780, Jan. A load of fresh hay (8½ cwt.) was taken from John Oakley, by order of Jacob Jackson, Jerusalem, Collector of Forage.

* Lived at Glen Cove.

† This grain was used for baiting the horses, while riding through the county.

‡ Father of Thomas Tredwell, Assemblyman, of Hempstead.

1780, March 22. This certifies that Obadiah Platt's wagon and horses have been employed three days to carry the baggage of the Prince of Wales' American Regiment from Lloyd's Neck to Flushing Fly.

JOHN CARDEN,* Major.

1780, July 23. Received of P. Smith, for the use of Capt. Whitehead's troop of Light Dragoons, on His Majesty's service, two bushels Indian corn and eighteen meals of victuals.

CORNELIUS RAPELYE,

Qr. Mas., Q. Co. M.

1780, July 31. Received of John Ketcham rations for fourteen horses, one day, of Capt. Hewlett's troop of Queens County Militia.

STEPHEN HEWLETT,

Captain Q. Co. M.

1780, Aug. 21. Huntington South. Received from George Norton 120 lbs. oats, for the use of my troops on duty to the east part of Long Island, commanded by Col. Simcoe. Never paid for.

STEPHEN HEWLETT, Captain.

1780, Sept. 23. Jamaica. I certify that eight wagons (four ox-teams) were employed two days in carrying the sick of the 2d Battalion Light Infantry from Huntington to Jamaica. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Maj. Com't.

R. ABERCROMBIE, 1st Capt.

1780, Nov. 21. N. H. carted hay to Hericks.

1780, Dec. Capt. Israel Youngs, Deputy Superintendent of Forage, took a load of salt hay from Joseph White; Nov. 21, he took a load of English hay.

1781, June. When Colonel Ludlow left Lloyd's Neck, Captain Lester prest horses, wagon and driver from John Buffit, to carry the baggage to Flushing.

1781, Nov. 12. Cold Spring. Received of Richard Conklin fourteen rations of hay for the use of the Queens County Brigade horses now employed carting forage for the Commissary General.

ISAAC YOUNGS, Supt. of Forage.

To GEORGE BRINLEY, Esq.

1781, Dec. 10. To John Hewlett, Superintendent of Forage. I certify that there have been eight horses of the Queens County Brigade (now employed carting forage for the Commanding General) rationed one night on English hay belonging to Samuel Lewis.

PETER WALTERS.

1782, Feb. 6. I certify that seventeen horses of the Queens County Brigade, now employed carting forage for the Commissary General, have been rationed one night on salt hay of D. Rusco.

JOHN HEWLETT, Supt. of Forage.

To GEORGE BRINLEY.

1783, Feb. 21. East Woods. This is to certify that Jasper Kellum brought a load of baggage for the Corps of Guides and Pioneers from Long Swamp to East Woods, six miles.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Captain.

COLONEL TARLTON AT JERICHO.

1777, Nov. Zophar Platt was prest, with his ox-team, by Major Cochran, to carry a load of boards to Tarlton's quarters at Jericho. He also took forty pounds of butter, without giving a receipt or pay. Job Sammis was employed one day in carting poultry to Jericho by Tarlton's orders.

1778, Nov. 24. Lieut.-Col. Cochran took from Henry Smith six geese and two dozen fowls and twenty pounds of butter, and from E. Gillet a cheese and fourteen pounds of butter.

1778, Dec. 10. Quartermaster Davis took 504 feet of boards from Solomon Ketcham and 400 feet from S. Sammis, and carted them to Jericho.

1778, Dec. 23. Tarlton's troops, on their march from Smithtown to Jericho, took four fat hogs from Jeremiah Ruland and three from Zebulon Buffet. Daniel Blatchly had bought five dozen and ten fowls to carry to New York market for Christmas. They were taken from him by Tarlton's orders, also two barrels of cider.

1779, Oct. 7. Received of James Oakley a small heifer of 248 pounds weight, for the use of the sick of the Provincial cavalry.

JOHN TUCK, Qr. Mas. Brit. Legion.

BANASTRE TARLTON, Lt. Col.

1779, Oct. 20. Tarlton, being out on a party of pleasure and grousing, came to Timothy Carll's house and in person took a cow out of his pasture and killed her for his troops. No pay.

1780, March 5. Received of Nehemiah Whitman five bushels oats for the use of the 2d Battalion Jersey Volunteers stationed at Jericho.

GEO. LAMBERT, Lt. & acting Qr. Mas.

JOHN COLDEN, 2d Major.

* Carden died at Charleston, 1782.

1780, March 5. Jericho. These certify that P. Smith's and E. Hart's wagons were employed one day in collecting forage for the 2d Battalion Jersey Volunteers.

JOHN ANTILL, 1st Major.

1780, March 8. Received of S. Oakley 10 bushels corn, 12 bushels oats, 3 cwt. fresh hay, and 25 cwt. Plain hay, for the use of the 2d Battalion Jersey Volunteers, stationed at Jericho.

JOHN COLDEN, 2d Major.

TO ISAAC BRUSH, SIR: If you can get me a good quarter of veal, or a good pig, or a half-dozen good chickens amongst your company, pray do it, for I cannot live on salt meat every day, and you will oblige,

Sir, yours to serve,

COR'S VAN HORNE.

COLONEL SIMCOE AT OYSTERBAY.

Col. Simcoe, of the Queens Rangers, had his quarters at Oysterbay, 1778, '79 and '80. He drew his supplies freely from Huntington, and left many bills unpaid.

1778, Dec. 30. Capt. McGill took from off David Conklin's barn fifty boards. They were carried to Oysterbay to construct soldiers' barracks.

1779, Jan. 3. He took from Israel Wood 115 pine boards, and January 16 he carried away 100 more.

1779, Jan. 3. Simcoe sent a party and ript from Stephen Kelsey's barn ninety five almost new white pine boards, and also took some new ones in a pile. These Kelsey had to cart to Oysterbay. They also took a glass window, turnips and potatoes. In April they carried off half a ton of English hay; and August 19, ten bushels oats were delivered to the same party, commanded by Spencer and Broadstreet.

1779, Jan. 23. Zophar Platt was prest, with his sled, one day, to carry boards to Oysterbay.

1779, March 17. Taken from Selah Carll, by Quartermaster Moffet, of Simcoe's regiment, a new saddle, circingle, eight bushels oats and two bags. No pay.

1779, April. Simon Fleet entertained Simcoe and his officers and waiters better than two days, and kept twenty horses on good keeping, and charged £5. Simcoe left him only \$2.

1779, May. Simcoe sent his men and impressed from Jonas Rogers a wagon, horses and driver to cart wood for Capt. Thomas, and kept them in his service twelve days, for which no pay was received.

1779, May 11. John Hendrickson was impressed five days, to cart wood to Oysterbay, by order of Capt. Thomas, under Simcoe.

1779. One Sunday in August, twenty-six bushels of oats were taken from Solomon Ketcham, which he was obliged to cart six miles, to Oysterbay, for Simcoe.

1779. Thomas Conklin carted a load of hay to Oysterbay, by order of Simcoe. An ox-team was employed four days in carrying Simcoe's baggage to Harlem. August 19, thirty bushels oats were carted to Oysterbay.

JAMAICA.

1777, Nov. 20. Josiah Rogers' ox-team was prest to carry baggage for Col. Cruger, of Gen. Delancey's Regiment, to Jamaica, three days.

1777. From Nathan Platt was taken four hundred feet of boards, by Thomas Van Wyck, and carried to Jamaica.

1777, Nov. Job Sammis carted baggage to Jamaica, by order (as said) of Col. Brewerton.

1778, Sept. Israel Carll's ox-team was employed four days in carting Gen. Tryon's baggage to Jamaica.

1779. Thomas Conklin, by order of Col. Richard Hewlett, went to Jamaica after provisions.

1780, Sept. Ichabod Jarvis was three days carting baggage to Jamaica, commanded by Col. Abercrombie.

1780, Sept. 15. Jonathan Jarvis carted baggage for Col. Abercrombie, of the Light Infantry, to Jamaica.

1780, Nov. 17. Herricks. This may certify that Jonathan Kelsey has delivered eight cwt. of Plain hay for the use of Col. Wormb's troop, which Mr. John Cutler will give receipt for. JOHN KNIGHT, Ass't Com'y.

1781. John Carman carted baggage for Col. Ludlow, from Lloyd's Neck to Jamaica.

1781, Dec. 17. Office of Police, Jamaica. The Trustees of the township of Huntington are hereby authorized to raise on the town £176 in addition to the poor-rate, it being the sum paid by composition for labor in digging

a well for the garrison at Lloyd's Neck, under direction of Lt. Col. Upham.

GEORGE D. LUDLOW, Sup't.

1782, April 26. I certify that M. Heart and Z. Rogers, with two wagons and horses, were employed transporting provisions from Jamaica to Lloyd's Neck, for the use of the King's troops at this post, April 25 and 26.

J. UPHAM, Lt. Col. Commandant, &c.
TO PETER PAUMIER, ESQ.,

D. Com'y Gen'l.

1782, June 1. To Brook Watson, Esq., Commissary General: These certify that Whitehead Gildersleeve has been employed two days, with his wagon and horses, in removing provisions from Jamaica to Lloyd's Neck, for the use of His Majesty's troops here.

THOMAS CUTLER,

Capt. of Volunteers of New England.

Referred to the Wagon Master General, August 14th, 1783, by Gregory Townsend, President of the Board of Claims.

1782, Oct. 1. I certify that T. Conklin was employed three days, with his wagon and horses, in removing one family from Lloyd's Neck to Jamaica.

B. THOMPSON, Lt. Col.

Commanding King's A. Dragoons.

TO BROOK WATSON, ESQ.

1782, Dec. Jonathan Brush's spaa of horses, wagon and driver carted baggage to Jamaica, by order of Sergt. Sackett, of Col. Thompson's Regiment.

EXTRACTS FROM GAINES'S AND RIVINGTON'S
NEWSPAPERS.

1776, Dec. 3. David Colden, Flushing, offers for sale a span of horses for £60.

1776, Dec. 9. For sale, by Robert Crommeline, (for no fault, only he won't live in the country), a negro man, a very handy fellow at painting, glazing and house-work.

1777, Jan. 6. Five Dollars reward. Ran away from Waters Smith, Newtown, (Dec. 23), a negro man, Jack, of yellowish complexion, bushy hair, and aged thirty.—*Gain.*

1777, Feb. 3. Went off Sunday from his master, Archibald Hamilton, late Captain 31st Regiment, a negro, Cuffy, a short, thick-set fellow. If he applies to any officer to serve him, he is requested to secure him. If any other secures him, two guineas reward.—*Gain.*

1777, March 24. Wanted, an overseer (with a wife capable of managing the female business) for a large farm, thirty miles from the Ferry, southside of Long Island.—*Gain.*

1777, March 31. To be sold, a quantity of good whale oil, by Samuel Way, of Hempstead.—*Gain.*

1777, March 31. Wanted, in a gentleman's family on Long Island, a woman capable of teaching his daughters reading, writing and needlework. Apply to Rev. Mr. Inglis, New York.—*Gain.*

1777, March 31. To let, a small house, in a pleasant situation, and two genteel rooms, on the road from the Ferry to Newtown, Joseph Woodward living thereon.

1777, March 31. To let, the farm at Jamaica occupied by Alexander Wallace, 25 acres of good land, will mow a good burthen of grass, young orchard, &c. Apply to Waters Smith, Newtown.

1777, April 14. Died lately, in Newtown, James Emmot, who practiced law many years in New York, with unblemished character.

1777, April 28. Handsome Reward. Lost, some time ago, between Flushing and New York, a box containing prints of different sorts.

1777, May 12. To let, a farm of over 200 acres, (36 of wood), north side of Hempstead Plains.

1777, May 12. Died lately, in Newtown, the wife of Dr. Richard Bailey, much beloved by all her acquaintance.

1777, June 2. Found, last Friday week, a bundle of dry goods, on the road from the Ferry to Jamaica. Apply to the printer.

1777, June 4. Lost, May 20, going through Jamaica, a black leather pocket-book, with a strap and "Thos. Dunlap" in gilt letters on the outside. In it were two half-Joes and some small money, which the finder is welcome to, and two dollars reward, by bringing the book and papers to Major Alexander Campbell, in Jamaica.

1777, June 30. Board and lodging wanted in Long Island by three single gentlemen. They expect only plain victuals and will give no trouble. A. BISHOP, New York.

1777, July 21. Five Dollars Reward. Ran away from Nicholas Ogden, Long Island, 5th instant, a negro lad, Duke, or changed to Dick, aged 20. He had on a white swan-skin double-breasted jacket, white drilling

breeches, tow-cloth shirt, blue and white stockings.

1777, July 28. Wanted, twenty or thirty men to work, on Long Island, to make beef-barrel staves, the price to be agreed for by the thousand and received on the spot. A generous price given to loyal subjects.

J. SAUNDERS, Inspector of Staves.

1777, Aug. 18. Eight Dollars Reward. Ran away from Abram Lent, Newtown, 14th instant, a negro man, Wan, this country born, aged twenty-four. He has a large scar in his forehead and lip.

1777, Sept. 8. I, Benjamin Carpenter, of Jamaica, butcher, August 22, beat Joseph French, Esq., when his hands were held. I am sorry for it, and will publish this acknowledgment two weeks in the papers, and read it at the General Muster at the head of each company of Jamaica militia, and will pay £5 currency to the Vestry for the use of the poor.

1777, Sept. 15. Ten Dollars Reward. Ran away, February last, from Abram Lent, Newtown, a negro man, Dick, born in Bermuda, yellowish complexion, and has lost his left eye.

1777, Oct. 6. William Prince, Flushing, has for sale a large collection of fruit trees, English cherries, all sorts; peaches, nectarines, apricots, apple, pear, plum and quince trees; filbert and Barcelona nut trees, the Illinois and Madeira-nut tree, blackwalnut and butternut, American medlar or persimmon tree, fig trees, many sorts; black, white and English mulberry trees; red, white and black raspberries and currants; gooseberries and grapes, many sorts; a great variety of strawberry vines; monthly roses and a great variety of others; most kinds of American shrubs not here mentioned. Any gentleman who has a mind to see a catalogue may have any number at Gaine's or Rivington's. Also a large number of the Newtown and Spitzenberg apple trees, fit for sending to England or elsewhere. Orders left at Gaine's or on board the Flushing boat, near Fly Market Ferry stairs, Oliver Thorne, now master.

1777, Oct. 27. To be sold at the New Lots, November 6, or at private sale, by Isaac Ogden, Jamaica, a two and a three year old filly, well matched and dark bay. Their sire is Nathaniel Herd's "Wilkes." Also a yearling colt and a breeding mare with a foal by her side, the two last from the noted "Figure."

1777, Nov. 17. To be sold at vendue, 24th instant, at the house of Ann Betts, administratrix, eight miles from the Ferry, on the Jamaica road, a part of the moveable estate of late Thomas Betts, horses, cows, hogs, farming utensils and household furniture.

1778, Jan. 5. James Leonard and one Lewis were loaded, December 10, at Hempstead Harbor, with wood, for New York, by John Monfort and David Laton, and have not since been heard of. If they don't return in fourteen days, as promised, means will be taken to bring them to justice.

1778, January 15. Twenty shillings sterling reward. Deserted, Enos Blakely, of Connecticut, aged 24, from Capt. P. Bailey's detachment of Royal Fencible Americans, at New York, and re-enlisted in Capt. Galbraith's company, at Newtown, and absconded January 13.

1778, Jan. 19. Thomas Brooks, of Leeds, England, married, at Newtown, Elizabeth Sarly, of New York.

1778, Feb. 9. Amos Underhill offers a reasonable reward for a lee-board that broke loose and drifted away, 2d instant, from the "Pembroke," in Hellgate.

1778, Feb. 16. Died, at Flushing, 10th instant, of small pox, taken by inoculation, aged 47, Susanna, wife of Hon. Samuel Cornell, a refugee from Newbern. Interred, 12th, in the parish church. The husband died Thursday, [Gaine, Jan. 18, 1781], a gentleman of fortune and probity, member of His Majesty's Council of North Carolina, leaving five daughters.

1778, March 16. For sale, April 3, the dwelling house of James Burling, in the townspot of Flushing, forty rods from the landing, also plate and furniture.

1778, March 16. For sale, a farm of 150 acres, a quarter mile south of the townspot, Jamaica, and 50 acres of salt meadow on Long Neck. Apply to Amos Denton, John and Samuel Skidmore, executors.

1778, April 6. Samuel Carman, at Fort Neck, found concealed upon the beach opposite Fort Neck a hog'shead nearly full of rum, supposed to be part of the cargo of Capt. McDowell, cast away in November.

1778, April 20. Four Dollars Reward. Ran away (7th instant) from Waters Smith, Newtown, a negro wench aged thirty-four. She had on a striped linsey short gown and petticoat, a scar under one eye, supposed to

be lurking in one of the negro houses in New York.

1778, May 30. It is requested (to prevent further trouble) that the officer who was lately at Mr. Burroughs', Newtown, with a young bay mare marked T. M. No. 35, on her back, will send her directly to Lieut. Murray, Brooklyn Ferry, as she is his property.

1778, June 27. Wanted, a young lad who is a good accomptant and can be well recommended. Enquire at Mr. Robert Morrell's, Flushing.

1778, Aug. 8. Suitable reward. Lost, on the road between Jamaica and Flushing, a silver watch gilt, "James Duncan" on a silver slide, two steel seals and chain.

1778, August 19. To be sold, a bay horse, fifteen hands high, performs his actions well, price £40. To be seen at Mr. Vanderbilt's, Flushing.

1778, Aug. 31. One guinea reward. Lost, some time since, between Brooklyn Ferry and Newtown, a small bundle of lace that had been worn some time.

1778, Sept. 7. Found, 3d inst., between Bedford and Newtown, a gold watch. Apply to the Quartermaster of the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, at Bedford.

1778, Sept. 9. Edward Titus, of Newtown, took up a chestnut mare a fortnight ago. The owner may have her, paying charges.

1778, Sept. 16. Auction (21st inst.) of all the household furniture of Mr. Simeon Lugin, Jamaica. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. N. B. To be sold at same time, a fine-toned double harpsichord. Mr. Lugin was schoolmaster at Burton, N. Y., from 1799 to 1809.

1778, Sept. 30. Alexander Wallace, Jamaica, offers three guineas reward for Bet, a young negro wench, aged sixteen, yellow, pock-pitted, had on a green waistcoat and petticoat, and took a calico gown.

1778, Oct. 5. Four dollars reward paid by Richard Greaves, at Isaac Kipp's, New York. Ran away from William Sackett, Newtown, (Sept. 26), a negro wench, Susan, her right leg bent forward, had on a light calico gown and dark blue petticoat.

1778, Oct. 24. To let, a good house of several rooms, and a barn with stables, in a convenient retired situation, a quarter mile from Mr. Underhill's mill, Flushing. Apply to David Colden.

1778, Nov. 2. The owner will please take away and pay charges for two pieces of cloth, left last February, to be dressed, with Isaac Lawrence, Whitestone.

1778, Nov. 16. Persons wanting to purchase wood, may be supplied with any quantity by sending boats to Cold Spring Harbor, delivered on the beach by Israel Youngs. [Nov. 24, 1779, Youngs gave his parole at Pokeepsie. July 29, Loring said he might be exchanged for Johannes Snedeker.]

1779, Jan. 13. To be sold, a plantation of thirty acres in the centre of Newtown, occupied by James Long, an excellent stand for a trader. Apply to Jacob and Isaac Rapelye.

1779, Feb. 1. To be sold, a farm of 110 acres, on the main road to Flushing, one and a half miles from the landing, whence boats pass two or three times a week to New York, well wooded, meadowed and watered; thirty barrels cider can be made one year with another; house one and a half stories high, nine rooms on a floor, convenient for a store or tavern, two barns and other outhouses. Apply to James Morrell, Flushing, or Robert Morrell, on the premises.

1779, Feb. 1. To be sold, a pleasant situated little farm of eighty acres, upland and salt meadow, in Flushing, within about half a mile of David Colden's, a two-story house, with fine prospect of Flushing Bay and all the vessels that pass through the Sound. Fence lately made. Apply to John Lawrence, New York.

1779, Feb. 1. One guinea reward. Lost, January 14, at Newtown, a silver watch, by James Harper.

1779, Feb. 1. John Prentice, from Scotland, went on Long Island, about twelve months ago, to keep an English school, but has not since been heard of. Any one giving information will be thankfully recompensed for their trouble.

1779, Feb. 3. To let, the house, barn and other offices, &c., in the townspot of Jamaica, southeast of the Presbyterian meeting house and opposite the tavern late of Widow Combes. Apply to Richard Deane, distiller, or Terence Kerin, New York.

1779, Feb. 14. For sale, the plantation of William and Benjamin Creed, 120 acres, a quarter mile from the townspot, Jamaica, on the great road to Flushing.

1779, Feb. 22. To be sold, a plantation of 150 acres, three miles from Jamaica, on the

road to Springfield, a kitchen by the door, salt meadow three miles distant. Apply to Benjamin Everit, near by.

1779, March 8. Jaques Johnson offers to sell his plantation in Flushing, a mile from Jamaica and four miles from Flushing, [townspot], 135 acres upland and 8 salt meadow, well wooded and watered, the house and garden in thorough repair, twenty hogsheads cider can be made from the orchard in a tolerable season. Its vicinity to Jamaica makes it worth the attention of any gentleman inclined to live in such an agreeable neighborhood.

1779, March 8. Two guineas reward. Lost on Long Island, a fortnight ago, a portmanteau trunk, containing papers of no use but to the owner.

1779, March 17. For sale, a large storehouse at Flushing, built of white-pine boards, 34 feet by 128, two stories and has three floors. Enquire of Oliver Thorne.

1779, March 17. Handsome reward. Lost, last October, a gilt trunk, containing papers and articles of value, committed to the care of Mr. Van Dyke, at Newtown landing, to be conveyed to Burling Slip. He has since removed and can't be found.

1779, April 24. For sale, three frame buildings on Long Island, twenty-three miles from New York, near a landing, most new, (one a storehouse, 22 by 14 feet, and two stories high), and may be removed thence with little expense to New York, to be put on vacant or burnt lots. Enquire of William Mott.

1779, June 7. Married, at Hon. Judge Ludlow's house, Hempstead, May 26, Francis Dashwood* to Ann Ludlow, sister to the Judge, a perfectly amiable lady, with a handsome fortune.

1779, June 23. A second-hand phaeton to be sold, with harness for two horses. Enquire of William Bellard, next the meeting house, Jamaica.

1779, June 26. To be sold, a storehouse, at Flushing, 28 by 34 feet, three floors. Enquire of Oliver Thorne.

1779, July 12. For sale, and immediate possession given, Samuel Nottingham's† farm, in Newtown, a mile from the landing, 92 acres, 10 or 12 of salt meadow on Flushing creek.

1779, Aug. 21. Found, not far from Jericho, a red morocco pocket book, by the contents the property of Rev. Epenetus Townsend, late from Halifax. Apply to Samuel Jarvis and pay for this advertisement.

1779, Aug. 25. At vendue, Aug. 30, the furniture, farming utensils and farm of Thomas Hallett, deceased, near the centre of Flushing, Jamaica and Newtown. It has 90 acres, part in salt meadow, grafted fruit, &c.

"1779, Sept. 1. Fishkill. Thomas Menzies, a resident of Fredericksburg, a half pay British officer, a prisoner since May, 1776, on parole, is no better than James Grant, a prisoner who took horse to New York and violated his parole."

1779, Sept. 8. To be sold, 21st instant, 3 o'clock, afternoon, a small place of 26 acres, agreeably situated at Pembroke, in Oysterbay, near Hempstead Harbor, in a plentiful and good neighborhood. It has a grove of fine locust and is in good fence. Also a saddle-mare, filly, chaise-horse and breeding-mare. Abram Walton.

1779, Oct. 13. Died, Wednesday, at Jamaica, of fever, John, son of the late Henry Cuyler, of New York, merchant.

1779, Oct. 16. Francis Green, New York, agent for Henry and James Lloyd, offers five guineas reward for information against trespassers. The two farms [on Lloyd's Neck] have a written protection of the Commander-in-Chief, and are not in the same predicament as other estates, under the management of the Barrack Master General. [May 12, 1784, the Legislature forfeited Henry Lloyd's estate.]

1779, Oct. 18. For sale, the farm of 200 acres, salt and fresh, where Isaac Underhill lives, in Flushing, one and a half miles from the townspot. The grist-mill makes the best superfine flour and has a dock where boats of thirty tons may load, or at the mill-door. David Underhill, Musqueto Cove, Amos and Letitia Underhill and William Rhineland, New York.

1779, Oct. 25. A large black ox came, a few days ago, to John Williamson's farm, Jamaica.

1779, Nov. 6. If Samuel Balding, that lived at Westbury, will call at Hugh Parker's office, Brooklyn Ferry, and settle for the articles purchased by him, July 23, at vendue, it will oblige the above subscriber.

*Appointed Postmaster General of Jamaica, in 1782.

†He was a Quaker preacher and went to England.

1779, Nov. 8. Handsome reward. Ran away from Edward Bardin, 6th instant, Isabella, a negro woman, aged 28, born on Long Island, and formerly belonged to Capt. Whitehead, Jamaica. She talks a little thick.

1779, Nov. 20. Lost, five receipts from Seth Norton, Assistant Commissary of Forage, to Minnie Van Siclen, for 13 cwt. fresh hay, 27 cwt. straw, and 20 bushels Indian corn, and one for pasture of several horses, directed to George Brindley, and endorsed "pay to John Kelly;" also two promissory notes, one of £15.12, payable to John Noblet, from Jacob Moore, the other from Peter Harris to Noblet for £3.10.3.

1779, Dec. 8. For sale, George Folliot's dwelling house, in the townspot, Jamaica, and 24 acres land, and all the furniture and farming utensils.

1779. If Ebenezer Smith, that had some cattle on the Jamaica road, December 19, will call on Mr. French, the first time he goes along, he shall be well rewarded.

1780, Jan. 30. "Mrs. Hicks, sister to Capt. Tom's wife, of Long Island, has come out to live among us, Whigs on the Main."

1780, Feb. 7. Richard Betts, executor, offers for sale the farm of Capt. Samuel Fish, in the townspot of Newtown, a mile from Juniper Swamp.

1780, Feb. 7. Taken up, some days ago, a long boat, rows with six oars. Apply to John McConnell, at Hallet's Cove.

1780, Feb. 19. Wanted to rent, by T. B., in Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead or Newtown, for this year, a small farm, not over 100 acres, with house, barn and stables, meadow, orchards, &c.

1780, Feb. 21. Richard Betts, executor of Capt. Samuel Fish, Newtown, will sell at vendue, March 7, his homestead of 11 acres, with orchard and cider-mill, in the townspot. Also salt meadow and upland, one and a half miles distant, near Coe's mills, and one-third of his right to Juniper Swamp, a mile from the house.

1780, Feb. 23. To be sold, at Flushing, a well improved farm of 145 acres, genteel house and convenient outhouses. Dr. William Stewart, New York.

1780, Feb. 29. At vendue, March 22, the farm of Nathaniel Mills, Jamaica, 62 acres good for grain or grass, 25 acres of wood, orchard, &c. The house has four rooms and

three fire-places. Charles Arding, Peter and Nathaniel Mills, executors.

1780, March 1. At vendue, the farm of Talman Waters, deceased, 230 acres, 30 of woodland, 35 of orcharding and 30 of salt meadow, also furniture and farming utensils. William and John Waters.

1780, March 17. James Cornwell, Hericks, offers for sale his two-story dwelling house, 20 feet by 26, two fireplaces, two bedrooms portioned off with pine boards, a garret, &c. Apply to John Smith, to know the value thereof.

1780, March 20. To let, the farm of 25 acres, (8 of which is mowing ground), occupied by Thomas Aphthorp, Esq., Jamaica. The house has six rooms, three fire-places, and cellar under the whole. Enquire of the owner, Waters Smith, Newtown, or William Forbes, Jamaica.

1780, March 20. Sarah, widow of Jonathan Fish, Newtown, has to let a pleasant farm.

1780, March 20. Robert Crommeline, Flushing, offers for sale timber, being part of a storehouse at the landing; beams 19 feet, posts 17 feet, plates 35 feet. Enquire of Thomas Ellison, New York.

1780, April 8. Taken up adrift in the Sound, a sloop's mainsail. Apply to Henry Ludlam, Hog Island, Oysterbay.

1780, April 15. For sale, the hull of the ship Betsey, as she lays ashore on Hell Gate rocks, also 4 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 4 swivels, long-boat, &c.

1780, April 17. At vendue, April 29, the house, barn, and 8 acres of good land, with excellent orchard, opposite the church, in Flushing; also 9 acres salt meadow, a mile off, being the estate of Peter Van De Water, deceased. Also a horse, two cows and sundry household furniture. John Rodman and John Field, executors.

1780, May 13. Wanted to hire or purchase, a farm near Jamaica, or between Jamaica and Brooklyn Ferry.

1780, May 13. Lost, (Wednesday), between Jamaica and Brooklyn ferry, a bundle of papers wrapped up in a newspaper, containing a lease of a farm in Jamaica, small account books and accounts against sundry persons, sale of goods, receipts, &c. Whoever delivers it to William Betts, Jamaica, shall be thanked and rewarded for his trouble.

1780, May 22. Richard Townsend has removed from northside of Hempstead Plains

to a house opposite Fly Market, New York. Dry goods cheap, also rum, wine, sugar, &c., wholesale and retail.

1780, May 29. Five guineas reward. Stolen from Nathaniel Underhill, Newtown, a few days since, a three-year-old chestnut-brown horse, branded M. C. on the left thigh—a natural trotter.

1780, June 26. For sale, a house and forty acres of land, including orchard and meadow, one-quarter mile from the church and meeting-house in Jamaica, well watered, well calculated for a store and tan-yard. David Lamberson, on the premises, will give title.

1780, July 1. For sale, the hull of the snow "Hope," lying in Newtown Creek.

1780, July 10. Charles Crommeline offers for sale a gentleman's country-seat of 180 acres, 20 of woodland, northside the Plains, best fruit, &c.

1780, Aug. 9. To be sold and immediate possession given, the farm, head of Cow Neck, of 18 acres, 2 of which is woods, orchard, &c. Apply to Thomas Woolley, Cherry street, New York.

1780, Aug. 16. James Creighton, attorney-at-law, Jamaica, at the office of police, draws all kinds of deeds of sale, mortgages, leases, wills, bonds, petitions, memorials and every other instrument of writing, in the most regular and legal manner, upon the former customary terms.

1780, Aug. 19. Died at Newtown, John Sweeten, deputy commissary of forage.

1780, Sept. 2. Died, at his seat near Jamaica, Samuel Sackett, late of New York city, after a few days' illness.

1780, Sept. 18. For sale, the house where William Dudley now lives, in Jamaica, with the bake-house and two acres of land.

1780, Sept. 25. Died last week, at Jamaica, Mrs. Marsh, in an advanced age.

1780, Oct. 9. Died last week, on Long Island, Captain James Hosmer, a refugee from Connecticut, but has lived in New York city some time past.

1780, Oct. 21. A pair of chestnut-colored horses, strong and sound, for sale by David Colden, Flushing; price, 40 guineas.

1780, Oct. 21. For sale, Oct. 25, the stock and farming utensils of Samuel Sackett, deceased, near Jamaica. Christopher Smith and Carey Ludlow, Executors.

1780, Oct. 22. To be sold and immediate possession given, the farm of Daniel Nos-

trandt, Fresh Meadow, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing, 129 acres, orchard, &c.

1780, Dec. 11. William Glean, Flushing, offers for sale his valuable farm of 140 acres, part woodland and 3 acres of meadow, Head of the Fly.

1780, Dec. 11. John Ropkins, who has resided some time on Long Island, intends for England in the first fleet.

1780, Dec. 11. The creditors of Mrs. Elizabeth Colville, deceased, of Newtown, will bring their accounts to William Grigg or Henry Roome, New York.

1780, Dec. 18. For sale, Daniel Bowne's farm of 155 acres, three miles east of Flushing, called Pigeon Meadow. Enquire of Jacob Snydam or James Bowne, living near.

1780, Dec. 23. Joseph Greswold, distiller, New York, offers for sale an elegant country seat, with over 200 acres of land, north side of Hempstead Plains.

1781, Jan. 8. Persons having demands on the estate of Samuel Seaman, late of Westbury, will bring their accounts to John Williams, Samuel Way, or Henry Post, Executors.

1781, Jan. 10. James Way offers for sale the place of 50 acres where Jacob Hallett lives, at Newtown landing.

1781, Jan. 10. To be sold and possession given May 1, a house and half-acre of land in Flushing, facing the Jamaica road. Enquire of Pepperell Bloodgood, next door.

1781, Jan. 13. Died, (Tuesday), Alice, wife of Colonel Hamilton, aged 37, and grand daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

1781, Jan. 22. For sale, John Troup's beautiful farm at Jamaica, at a proper distance from Beaver Pond, with two houses thereon. One house adjoins the main street and is a fine stand for business; the other a country seat, with rich meadow. Also, a small house on the road from Jamaica to Flushing by Blackstump.

1781, Jan. 22. One guinea reward. Ran away from John Wheeler, living at Jamaica, a negro fellow, Dick, or Mink.

1781, Jan. 22. To let, the dwelling house of late Mrs. Marsh, long a noted public house and eligible stand for any kind of business, with seven acres of land. Also to be sold, the house and lot next the above, on the main street, to the west, in the present

occupation of William Warne, Jamaica. Rev. John Sayre, New York.

1781, Jan. 27. Francis Beven, master of the schooner Christopher, picked up a small yawl, with two oars, in the mouth of Cow Bay.

1781, Jan. 31. Taken up (23d instant) at Jonathan Lawrence's farm, near Hallett's Cove, a yawl.

1781, Feb. 2. At vendue, (March 5th), the farm of Matthew Franklin, deceased, Flushing, one and a half miles from the landing, on the road to Fresh Meadow, half a mile from a grist mill, one hundred and sixty acres, fourteen of salt meadow. John Farrington and James Bowne, Executors. It lies south of Jamaica.

1781, Feb. 2. For sale, the farm of David Lamberson, of forty acres and six of woodland. The house is now occupied as a store and has a considerable run of business. It is suitable for a gentleman's country-seat, or would support a considerable family, if well attended to.

1781, Feb. 12. To be sold. A lot of excellent land, being part of the estate of Mrs. Marsh, deceased, and situate at Jamaica, L. I., containing 17 acres, a part of which is an orchard. It joins the cemetery of the English Church on the east; lies along the Main street, and is bounded on the west by the Dutch parsonage, which is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. John Bowden, and on the north by lands of the Widow Banks and others. Apply to the Rev. John Sayre, No. 33 Smith street, New York.

1781, Feb. 18. Patrick Wall, New York, cautions people against Thomas Ogilvie, his apprentice, now residing in Flushing. He also absconded June, 1799.

1781, Feb. 26. At vendue, (March 20), the farm of John Mott, deceased, of one hundred and forty acres, east side of Cow Neck. Richard Sands and Adam Mott, Executors.

1781, Feb. 26. The creditors of Major Alexander Menzies, of Delancey's Third Battalion will present their accounts, by May 1, to his widow, Sarah, at Hempstead, Administratrix.

1781, Feb. 26. To let, by Mary and Samuel Franklin, New York, on April next, the seat of Walter Franklin, deceased, head of Newtown Creek, seven miles from Brooklyn ferry, twenty-nine acres upland, manured, a few acres salt meadow. The creek flows

within a few rods of the house, whence boats come to market daily, fowl and pigeon house, &c.

1781, Feb. 28. At vendue, April 2, the farm of Abraham Brinckerhoff, a mile from the town spot, Newtown, of one hundred and fifteen acres, also moveables. Samuel Waldron, Isaac and George Brinckerhoff, Executors.

1781, March 3. To let, as elegant a dwelling as any in the Province, thirty miles from New York, south side of Long Island; a noble prospect of the sea, fishing and fowling abundant the whole year. The house stands in a fourteen-acre field; large garden, fruit, coach-house and stable. Fire-wood quarter of a mile distant. George Stanton, New York.

1781, March 17, Gilbert Wright, Jericho, will sell at vendue (27th instant) his farm of fifty acres. It has an orchard and timber for fences.

1781, March 19. For sale or to let, a house with twelve acres of land, opposite the English Church, Jamaica. It has four rooms on first floor and four on the second, five fire-places, and a barn for twenty horses. The garden has asparagus, strawberries, raspberries and fruit-trees. Enquire of John Livingston, on the premises, or Phillip Livingston, Hellgate.

1781, March 19. At vendue, (April 9), by James Mackrell, a two-story house and small lot, an excellent stand for business, in the town of Flushing, with the stock in trade, (dry goods and groceries). Also a farm of forty acres, (fifteen of which is in wheat). The house has a fine prospect of the water.

1781, March 21. \$5 reward. Ran away from James Fuller, New York, an apprentice boy, Benjamin Kiersted. He had on a fustian jacket, drab velvet breeches and round hat, supposed to be carried away on board the pettiauger "Blacksnake," John Graham, master, of Hog Island, south side of Long Island. Whoever harbors him will answer the penalty of the law for damages.

1781, March 21. Vendue at James Bayeu's, Fort Neck, of farming utensils and stock of Thomas Jones, Esq.

1781, March 24. One guinea reward. Ran away from William Talmun, Flushing, (19th instant,) a negro man, Oliver, (now calls himself Joe), aged 27, of a thin, long face. Had

on a blue short sailor's coat, gray homespun waistcoat and breeches.

1781, March 26. The partnership of Seaman, Willets & Co., of Westbury, is dissolved. All persons will leave their accounts with Parsons & Prior, New York.

1781, April 7. For sale, Richard Smith's farm, Herrick's, of eighty acres, convenient for a storekeeper or house of entertainment. The meadow, at Rockaway, cuts eighteen loads of salt hay. Also his furniture and farming utensils. Hendrick Hagner, Charles Doughty and John Allen, creditors.

1781, April 9. Auction, at Bayside, (April 12), at the farm of Whitehead Hicks, deceased. A pair of stout, well-tempered coach horses, breeding and riding mares, an excellent breed of hogs, phaeton, riding chair, sulky, excellent milch cows, fourteen acres stout, promising green wheat, farming utensils, &c.

1781, April 14. Cary Ludlow, near Jamaica, offers at vendue, (25th instant), at Rochford's, several lots of woodland, twenty-nine acres, one and a half miles south of Jamaica, bounded by Widow Betts, Samuel Doughty and John Williamson; and salt meadow at Jamaica South, bounded north by meadow late of Isaac Rhodes, east and south by Nicholas Everet, west by owners unknown.

1781, April 16. To let, part of the large and pleasant house in Jamaica occupied by Rochford. Enquire of Dudley, Walsh & Co., New York.

1781, June 2. The copartnership of Ray & Fitzsimons having been dissolved, Robert Ray continues the business beyond Jamaica; Peter Fitzsimons, at Newtown; where they will serve their old customers and others who may please to favor them with their commands, upon the lowest terms.

1781, June 18. Charles Arding, being under a necessity of leaving this country, will embark, the first opportunity. He offers for sale the farm where he lives, near Jamaica, of sixty acres, half in grain and grass for mowing. The house is large and neatly finished, has a spacious arched hall through the middle, and every accommodation for a gentleman; two gardens neatly paled in, plentifully stored with all kinds of vegetables, a variety of the best fruit-trees, and necessary outbuildings. Cattle, horses and household furniture sold at same time.

1781, June 21. New Bricks. Any quantity of the best sort may be had of Esau Cox & Co., at the brick-kilns, Whitestone.

1781, July 7. Good brick sold at Abraham Lawrence's Point. Any quantity supplied by Strong & Cox.

1781, July 21. Mary, wife of John Boss, Newtown, being ill-treated by her husband, left him and cautions buyers of the land.

1781, Sept. 12. Two half-joes reward. Stolen from Benjamin Hildreth, Bahana Island, Hellgate, on the night of September 2, a brown horse.

1781, September 24. Vendue, October 2, at the house of Oliver Willis, near by, of the elegant farm of Isaac Smith, Esq., Herricks, of one hundred and fifty acres, and twenty-five of timber-land adjoining, a spring of water by the door, twenty-five acres orcharding, a lot of meadow at Near Rockaway South that cuts twenty loads of hay.

1781, Oct. 10. To let, an elegant country seat, north side of Hempstead Plains, six miles from Jamaica. Of the two hundred acres, thirty-six are woodland. John Le Chevalier Roome, New York.

1781, Oct. 27. Wanted, a private tutor to teach Latin, &c., to go in a gentleman's family at Flushing. Apply to Colonel Colden, New York.

1781, Nov. 24. William Lanman, merchant, intends closing his accounts immediately, and will dispose at public sale, (December 17), at Jamaica, of dry goods, groceries, china and glassware. Sale to continue till all is sold.

1781, Nov. 26. Taken up (12th instant) by William Lawrence, near Hallett's Cove, a bay horse with a large blaze in his face, and legs white up to the knees.

1782, Jan. 5. William Palmer married Sally, daughter of John Fish, Newtown.

1782, Jan. 9. "December 23, a box of mine was taken from Isaac Van Dyke's house, Long Island, and plundered by persons unknown. Suspecting Caleb Haviland, of Queens County, on insufficient grounds, I propagated false rumors. I am sorry and make this public reparation. Jacob Abrahams, January 8, 1782."

1782, Jan. 15. The town of Hempstead paid Nehemiah Sammis, Benjamin Lawrence and George Clerk £18, for entertaining sundry shipwrecked mariners of His Majesty's ship "Swallow;" and £3, 4s, to Increase Pettit.

for entertaining three men belonging to a privateer.

1782, Jan. 16. Joshua Carpenter, Jamaica, offers for sale his house, barn, and farm of one hundred and twenty acres, with orchard and salt meadow.

1782, Jan. 28. To let and be entered on May 1, the church parsonage at Newtown, seventeen acres, with house, barn and out-houses, and orchard. A handsome situation for a genteel family. Enquire of Joseph Burroughs and Jacob Moore, Trustees.

1782, Jan. 30. For sale, the farm of forty-five acres, formerly of Joseph Provoost, deceased, near Hallett's Cove. Apply to John Bowne, New York.

1782, Feb. 4. The creditors of Malcolm Morrison, of Jamaica, will send their accounts to William Bogle, at Jamaica.

1782, Feb. 11. At private sale, and to be entered on May 1, the farm of Peter Ryerson, [Fosters Meadow], on the road from Jamaica to Hempstead. The house has six finished rooms, four fire-places, smoke-house, shingled barn, stone well by the door, tolerably well timbered, by estimation one hundred acres, more or less. It has an excellent store for a grocery and another for dry goods.

1782, Feb. 20. At vendue, March 12, the farm of the late Talman Waters, Flushing Fly, two hundred acres, twenty of orchard, twenty of woods, and twenty of salt meadow. The house has four fire-places. Samuel Doughty, John and William Waters, Executors.

1782, Feb. 25. To be sold and possession given May 1, the house and lot of one acre now occupied by Mr. Cross, Jamaica, with two good shops adjoining.

1782, March 2. Charles Doughty offers to let one year a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, one and a half miles from Flushing landing.

1782, March 2. A gardener wanted by a gentleman on Long Island, twenty miles from New York. Enquire of Mr. Beesly, tavern-keeper, Flushing.

1782, March 4. To be sold on reasonable terms, and time given for the payment of the money, if most agreeable to the purchaser, a two-and-a-half-story house, barns, cow-house, coach house and two gardens enclosed with pale fence, together with the demesne thereunto belonging, nineteen acres of extraordinary fine meadow-land, in the most pleasant

and healthy part of the town-plat of Jamaica, being part of the estate of John Troup, Esq., now in possession of Charles McEvers. Possession given May 1, but the purchaser may improve the gardens immediately.

1782, March 9. The creditors of John Van Nostrand, Jr., shopkeeper, of Hempstead, will bring their accounts (April 5) to Samuel Clowes, Assignee.

1782, March 11. Edward Bardin presents his compliments to the public and informs them that he has removed from New York to Jamaica and opened a tavern by the name of Vauxhall, (formerly Thomas Rochford's). Tea and coffee, and entertainments great and small, at shortest notice—the best kind of liquors.

1782, April 1. To let, in Jamaica, two or three genteel rooms, with cellar and garden, and privilege in the kitchen, stable, &c. Enquire of Waters Smith, Jamaica.

1782, April 1. At vendue, (April 10), a valuable farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, well situated for a gentleman's country seat, on the East River, five miles from New York. The river abounds with fish, which may be taken the season through; two stately rows of cherry-trees (one of red, the other black,) are standing on the river's bank; sixteen acres of fresh and eight of salt meadow and ten of woodland, the whole well-watered by fine springs. Title given by John Howes and John Parsell.

1782, April 15. Vendue (April 18) of the valuable farm of Elias Doughty, deceased, in Flushing, near the Great Plains, of about two hundred acres upland. A large lot of salt meadow, four or five miles distant, yields sixty or seventy loads of salt hay in good seasons. John and Charles Doughty, Executors, New York Ferry.

1782, April 22. At public auction, 12 o'clock, (April 23), a likely negro wench, aged 22, and her male child, aged 22 months. She understands all kinds of housework, and was brought up in Flushing. Sold only for want of employ. The property warranted.

1782, May 25. Alexander McAuley & Co. have removed from Jamaica to New York, and hope friends in the country will continue to favor them.

1782, June 22. David Casseboom, of East Woods, married (June 19) Miss Jane Brass, of Bethpage, a lady of fortune.

1782, July 6. Lost, between Joseph Woodward's and Newtown, 32 guineas and \$1 in small change, in a green and white silk purse. A handsome reward if brought to Thomas Hallett, Brooklyn Ferry.

1782, July 8. A single man, capable of instructing about twenty children in reading, writing and arithmetic, and bringing a good recommendation, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying to Joseph Burroughs, Newtown.

1782, July 27. Samuel Ockerson, of Longbridge, N. J., died on Long Island, aged 55.

1782, Aug. 24. Mr. Palmer, 54th Regiment, married a daughter of Benjamin Woolsey, deceased, of Queens County.

1782, Sept. 25. To be sold, several high-bred stallions, among them "Lofty" and "Brutus," belonging to cavalry officers, both capital four mile horses; also "Comus" and two or three capital hunters. To be seen at Jamaica. Enquire of Mr. Betts, Queenshead. The prices are left with the groom.

1782, Oct. 2. Died, at Newtown, Donald McDonald, printer.

1782, Nov. 27. For sale, the islands called Two Brothers, a good house and barn thereon, two miles above Hellgate. Enquire of Henry Brasher, Water street, New York.

1782, Dec. 18. Lost, ten days since, on Long Island, a double-lidded and double-hinged snuff-box, which opens four different ways, with a crest on the lid, of a lion rampant. A guinea reward, if delivered to the printer.

1782, Dec. Address of the principal inhabitants of Queens and Kings Counties to David Scott, Captain and Commissary of British Artillery Horse. They lament his departure for England, admire his civil and military conduct, his zeal and attention in His Majesty's service; his behavior as a civilian, distinguished with justice and agreeable manners, which are so necessary to promote His Majesty's interest in this country. They hope his endeavors will be rewarded. Signed by:—

Arch. Hamilton, Colonel Com. Q. Co. Militia,
Jeremiah Vanderbelt, Major K. Co. Militia,
Nicholas Scheuck, Captain K. Co. Militia,
John Rapelye, late Colonel K. Co. Militia,
Dowe Ditmars, Ensign Q. Co. Militia,
Daniel Rapelye, Lieutenant Q. Co. Militia,
Johannes Remsen, Lieutenant K. Co. Militia,
Joseph French, Justice Quorum, Q. Co.,

Daniel Lent, Cornet, Q. Co. Horse,
Christopher Benson, Captain N. Y. Rangers,
Maurice Lott, late Sheriff, Kings Co.,
Cornelius Wyckoff, Justice Quorum, K. Co.,
Samuel Hallett, Captain Delancey's Brigade,
Jeromus Lott, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Peter Lott, Captain,
Richard Betts, Captain,
John Polhemus, Lieutenant,

Isaac Cortelyou, Thomas Harriot,
Hendrick Eldert, Hendrick Wyckoff,

Denyse Denyse, John Benham,
Daniel Layster, William Van Nuiise,

Garret Luyster, Albert Terluene,
Nathaniel Moore, 3d, Theophylact Bache,

Nathaniel Moore, 2d, John Johnston,
David Moore, Whitehead Cornell,

Nicholas Wyckoff, Jaques Cortelyou,
Jacob Snedecker, Simon Cortelyou,

Nicholas Williamson, Joseph Hallett,
John Williamson, William Hallett,

Gozen Ryers, Samuel Doughty,
Henry Van Buren, Charles Doughty,

John Wetherhead, William Doughty,
Isaac Eldert, Johannes Lott,

Isaac Rapelye, Jurrian Lott,
Jacob Rapelye, Joost Wyckoff,

Abraham Lent, William Cowenhoven,
John Moore, August's Van Cortland,

Joseph Moore, John Waters.

1783, Jan. 6. Josiah Brown, grocer, acquaints the public that he has removed from Jamaica, and offers for sale the house now occupied by John Dudley.

1783, Jan. 18. \$2 reward. Lost, between Newtown and Brooklyn, a hanger, with black handle and silver lion head.

1783, March 5. At vendue, (20th instant), all the estate, moveable and immovable, of Richard Gardiner, of Flushing, deceased: a house of two rooms, garret, fourteen acres of land, brook of water by the door, suitable for the tanning business. Apply to Daniel Nostrand, Black Stump.

1783, April 2. To be sold or exchanged for a house in New York, a house and farm of sixty acres, near Jamaica, pleasant and remote from business.

1783, April 28. BARK! BARK! BARK! A generous price given for two hundred cords. Thomas Hazard, John Cole, Jacob Polhemus. [Newtown.]

1783, May 10. The creditors of Mrs. Sarah Seudder, of Newtown, deceased, will settle with George Rapelye and Richard Alsop.

1783, June 7. For sale and immediate possession given, a blacksmith's shop, an exceeding good stand. One set of tools complete, in the centre of Jamaica town. Enquire of Isaac Roop, Brooklyn Ferry.

1783, June 21. The partnership between Isaac Roop and Jonathan Jones, of Jamaica, blacksmiths, will be dissolved January 1. Debtors will pay and creditors be paid.

1783, July 9. Mr. Bennet, who formerly taught school at Thomas Betts', Esq., between Brooklyn Ferry and Jamaica, is desired to call on the Printer.

1783, Sept. 10. Thomas Lester offers for sale or exchange for goods, the house, barn and three acres of land, a mile from Hericks, north side the Plains, commodious for public business. Apply to James Peters, New York, for particulars.

1783, Sept. 10. Two guineas reward. Ran away from Widow Suydam, Flushing; "Peg," aged 20, very black and thick-set.

1783, Sept. 10. Handsome reward. Ran away from Edward Bardin, Jamaica, "Sam," a mulatto. He had on a striped jacket and trowsers made of bed-tick. He carried off a bag of clothes, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches and two pair of white breeches.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF COLONEL HAMILTON AND MAJOR KISSAM.

To Captain Stephen Thorne, Cow Neck.

INNERWICK, JUNE 14TH, 1777.

Orders by Archibald Hamilton, Esq., Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of Queens County Militia, for the better regulating of that corps.

1. Every Captain is to keep an exact return or list of the number of men in his district fit to bear arms.

2. He is to warn all his men regularly to a field-day or muster with their arms complete. No excuse but want of health will be admitted.

3. He will give particular orders to his subalterns to attend constantly, as it is the officers' duty to give good example to the soldiers.

4. Any of those people commonly called Quakers, who were aiders or abettors of this unnatural rebellion, are to be constantly warned to appear, and to be fined for a non-

compliance. At the same time every lenity will be shown to those few who held fast their integrity.

5. Any militia man or soldier who shall neglect to appear when warned, or shall contumaciously refuse any lawful order, will not only be fined but sent to the Provost-guard.

Every Captain is to read these orders at the head of his company and insert them in an Orderly book kept for that purpose.

RULES, &c.

Each company is to have a call and size-roll, in which the men's names are to be inserted according to their ranks, as front or rear rank, that they be well instructed in the rank to which they belong (to facilitate the drawing them up for field exercises) to place the smallest men in the front rank.

That when a company is ordered to meet, that their names be regularly called over.

That the officers see that the men appear clean and decent under arms; that they are sober and behave with decorum on their way to and from as well as at the muster or exercising ground, and that their arms and accoutrements are in good order.

That the officers be particularly careful in expediting any orders they may receive; that they endeavor to encourage the men in the attention to muster and training days; that both officers and men avoid disobedience, murmuring or any marks of envy or disrespect, which betray an ignorance of the value of subordination, the basis of all good order and discipline.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, }
FRIDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK. }

SIR:—I this morning received an express from Setauket,* that the Rebels invested that post early this morning, [August 22, 1777]. I have orders from General Delancey to muster the militia and march to Huntington forthwith. You will therefore order the Captains on the north side of the Plains to collect their companies and, with the assistance of horses and wagons, meet me at the windmill,† to which place I have ordered the companies from the southside. Captains Coles, Van Wyck and Youngs you'll order

* See Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk County, p. 66.

† The windmill tavern was northside of Hempstead Plains.

directly on for Huntington. I doubt not your using the utmost expedition, and am
Yours, &c., G. G. LUDLOW.

INNERWICK, NEAR FLUSHING, }
17TH MARCH, 1778. }

Orders for the Militia of Great and Cow Necks.

It is Colonel Hamilton's positive orders that the companies of Captains Thorne and Cornwell mount guard every night at the place that Major Kissam shall think most requisite. This guard to consist of one sergeant, one corporal and sixteen privates. No age to excuse those who are in good circumstances, as they are hereby ordered to hire one to do their duty, if they are not able to do it themselves. The Captains to take care that this order is strictly complied with. No person to be excused from this duty but doctors, and to continue till further orders.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
Colonel Commandant of Queens Co. Militia.

Orders sent to Major Kissam, for the Militia of Queens County in the Parishes of Oysterbay and Hempstead.

INNERWICK, 26TH MARCH, 1778.

It is Colonel Hamilton's orders that the Captains of the Regiment of Queens County Militia in the Parishes of Oysterbay and Hempstead, do immediately meet and settle a proper mode for establishing sufficient guards on Great Neck, Cow Neck and Matinecock Point, or any other place that may require it for the defence of that part of the Island. If the common methods of doing duty by companies is found inadequate to the purpose, guards must be hired, and paid by a general tax on these companies according to their strength. A return of this plan is to be sent as soon as possible to Colonel Hamilton for his consideration and approbation.

Major Kissam will appoint the place and be present at the meeting, and make his report to Colonel Hamilton. He is likewise to get a complete return of the strength of their respective companies, from each of these Captains. He is also to appoint proper guard-houses and to take care and give orders that they be supplied with fire-wood.

INNERWICK, 1ST MAY, 1778.

Regimental Orders.

Governor Tryon has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Regiment of Queens County Militia, whereof Gabriel G. Ludlow, Esq., is Colonel:—John Woolley, Jr., Esq., to be Captain of a Company, in the room of Stephen Thorne, Esq., who has leave to resign upon account of his health. Edward Thorne, gentleman, to be First Lieutenant; Robert Sutton, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant; and Joseph Thorne, gentleman, to be Ensign in said Company.

Any soldier of Queens County Militia who refuses or neglects his guards is to be fined £5 for every offence. The Captains to take care that this order is strictly put in execution. For neglect of smaller duties, they are to be fined 20 shillings for every offence, the Captains to be answerable that this order is complied with. A. H.

To Major Kissam.

INNERWICK, 1ST MAY, 1778.

Orders for the Regiment of Queens County Militia.

It is Colonel Hamilton's order that no soldier, upon any pretence, shall quit the troops or company in which he is now mustered, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment. Those who presume to act contrary to this order will be fined £10 and treated as deserters, the captains to be answerable, if this order is not complied with.

The guards from Red Spring Point to Oak Neck are to be very strict in their duty. They are to seize all persons and boats coming from the Rebel shore, and keep them in custody, reporting them to Colonel Hamilton, and waiting for his directions. If any one suffers or assists them to escape, he will be treated as a traitor to his King. No boats to be permitted to remain upon the shore along the Sound, for fear that deserters or Rebels may make their escape by them. If any boats are found along shore after this order is known, the officers are to see that they are cut to pieces. Any commissioned officer who neglects his duty or refuses, will be fined £20, and will be dismissed with infamy. Whatever things are seized coming from the Rebel shore are to belong to the persons who seize them.

INNERWICK, 16TH MAY, 1778.

To John Kissam, Major of Queens County Militia.

It is Colonel Hamilton's positive orders that no further steps shall be taken [by Captain Daniel Youngs] in the affair betwixt Peter Hegeman and Mrs. Knapp, until he comes to enquire into the merits of the cause himself, which will be soon. A. H.

HERRICKS, MAY 23D, 1778.

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—It is Major General Tryon's order that in future no boats are to go from Long Island to the Main, and that the ferrymen at the different ferries be immediately acquainted with the same. You'll therefore please to forward this order to such ferrymen as are within your district.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
G. G. LUDLOW, Colonel.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK, }
25TH MAY, 1778. }

General Orders.

Queens County is to furnish one hundred men, and Kings County fifty, to assemble at Brooklyn Church, Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, to work upon the redoubts near Brooklyn. The same party are to remain till the works are finished; or they may be relieved from time to time, as may be thought most commodious to the county.

INNERWICK, 26TH MAY, 1778.

Regimental Orders.

The Captains of the Regiment of Queens County Militia are immediately to meet and settle their proportion of men for the working party that is to march to Brooklyn. They are to parade at Brooklyn Church on Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, and are to carry their provisions with them. They will be allowed rum by the Government. Every Captain is to send to Colonel Hamilton, who will deliver twenty haversacks for the use of the working party of such company. Colonel Hamilton orders this duty to be done by townships, and to be relieved every fifth day. Two commissioned officers are to go with the working party, who are to remain till they

are relieved, the Captains to be answerable that their proportion of men is kept up, otherwise they (the Captains) will be severely fined. The townships of Jamaica, Flushing and Newtown are to furnish the party for next Thursday, and the other townships to take it in rotation.

A party of ten soldiers and two non-commissioned officers are to parade every evening in the town of Flushing, opposite the Meeting-house, with arms and ammunition complete, who are to mount guard at White-stone; one non-commissioned officer and five men to mount guard at Lewis's house, and one non-commissioned officer and five men at Pinfold's, who are to give an alarm in case of any Rebels landing. Captain Hoogland's company is to take the guard this evening; Captain Ludlum's to-morrow, and Captain Betts's on Thursday, and so in succession. Whatever company fails in their guard, the Captain will be fined £20 for every failure.

A. H.,

Col. Commandant Queens Co. Militia.

To Major Kissam.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To Major Kissam, Cow Neck.

INNERWICK, 28TH MAY, 1778.

Regimental Orders.

Major Kissam and the Captains of the Regiment of Queens County Militia will meet at Hempstead, on Tuesday, June 2d, at 12 o'clock, to settle their proportion of men for the third relief, which will be on Friday, 5th June, and to be answerable that there is no stop put to the working party. No Refugee is to go upon any Fatigue, but to do every other duty.

DEAR SIR:—I beg you will communicate this order to the Captains in your district, and take care that they are fulfilled.

I am your most humble servant,
A. H., Col. Com't, &c.

INNERWICK, 6TH JUNE, 1778.

Orders for the Militia of Queens County.

The Captains and officers of the Regiment of Queens County Militia are immediately to meet and settle the number of fascines each company must make to furnish one thousand for the use of His Majesty's works at Brook-

lyn. They are likewise to furnish one thousand pickets or palisades between seven and eight feet long, sharpened at one end, from four and five to six inches in diameter, either round or split, and two thousand sod pins, about one foot or fifteen inches long, sharpened at one end, and about half an inch or three-quarters of an inch in diameter. They must be as expeditious as possible, that His Majesty's service may not be retarded. The fascines and pickets are to be carried and delivered at Brooklyn by the wagons of the country *gratis*. The drivers will be allowed fatigue-rum. The reason of this alteration, by order of His Excellency Governor Tryon, is owing to the working parties' not having carried provisions with them, though positively ordered. The fascines and pickets are to be cut from Rebel woods, or from the woods of those who have been in rebellion, as may be most convenient for dispatch. Colonel Hamilton earnestly recommends it to the Captains and officers to be very attentive to this duty, as he is determined to fine those who are backward or neglectful, in a most exemplary manner. Major Kissam is to be answerable that the companies to the Eastward do their part of this duty. The fascines are to be from eight to ten feet long, well tied together with three or four withes, cut square at one end, with four pins to each.

A. H., Col. Com't, &c.

To Major Kissam, &c.

To John Kissam, Major of Queens Co. Militia.

A true return of Captain Seaman's Company, made this 9th day of June, 1778, agreeable to orders to me directed.

Captain, Samuel Seaman, (commission bearing date the 9th day of December, in the 17th year of His Majesty's reign, 1776).

Lieutenant, Joseph Birdsall.

Ensign, Townsend Jackson.

1 Clerk, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drummer, 49 rank and file, able bodied men.

4 invalids, not fit for duty.

10 above the age of 50 and not 60.

15 above 60.

Cash by fines, the sum of £12, 13, 4.

Cash paid for the use of the Comp'y, £11, 15, 4.

4 absentees, gone in His Majesty's service.

5 do. moved themselves and families out of the district.

INNERWICK, 13TH JUNE, 1778.

To Major Kissam.

DEAR SIR:—I am this moment favored with your letter, and am happy to find that the fascines and pickets are almost ready. I beg you will be so good as to enquire into the case of Henry Allen, and settle it agreeable to humanity for the one and convenience for the others.

I am, dear sir, yours most sincerely,

A. H.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, JULY 30, 1778.

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—In the absence of Colonel Hamilton, you will take the command of the Queens County Militia, and execute such measures as you shall think necessary for the benefit and protection of the county. In particular you will observe the following directions respecting the Beacons on Cow Neck and near Norwich, and take the steps requisite for their being carried into execution.

Whenever any Beacons* to the Eastward are seen on fire, you will immediately set fire to those under your care; making one fire or more, as you observe those to the Eastward have done, in every instance following their example; and whenever you have so done you will send an express to the commanding officer of the King's forces at Jamaica, informing him that one, two or three beacons (as the fact shall be) are fired to the Eastward.

In all cases when you have certain intelligence of the enemy being landed on this Island in force, you will fire all the three Beacons, and dispatch an express as above, with the information, always keeping up the fires until the intelligence shall have reached New York. You will of course have three distinct Beacons at each place in readiness to be fired; and if it should happen in the day-time, encourage the smoke as much as possible.

A corporal and four men are to mount guard, at each place, on them, night and day, always keeping a sentinel looking out for signals. These men you will change weekly, or at your discretion, and excuse them from all military duty. A compensation will moreover be made them in proportion to their diligence and service.

* See Revolutionary Incidents, pp. 142, 192.

These directions are to be strictly observed by the Guard at each of the two places fixed on by Brigadier General Delancey for the erection of the Beacons; and the Guard stationed on the hill near Norwich will also observe to send an express to Cow Neck whenever the Beacons under their care are fired.

WILLIAM TRYON, M. G.

INNERWICK, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1778.

DEAR MAJOR:—I beg you will enquire into the dispute betwixt Ensign Thorne and Mr. Taylor, and settle it agreeable to justice and military customs. The road for carting wood for His Majesty's troops is not to be stopped upon any account.

I am, dear sir, your most humble servant,
A. H.

INNERWICK, 2D NOVEMBER, 1778.

To Major Kissam.

DEAR SIR:—I beg you will be so good as to enquire into Valentine's affair, and if you are persuaded that he has gone to the Rebels, and that there is any collusion in the sale of his estate, I desire you will put Joseph Smith, with his family, upon part of it, for his present support, till further orders.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
A. H.

To Major Kissam, at Cow Neck.

INNERWICK, 22D NOVEMBER, 1778.

Having had repeated complaints against one Cutler, in the Forage Department, from several people in my district, I am, therefore, to advise him (whoever he is) to be more careful for the future how he acts, as I am determined to protect all those under my command from being ill-used or pillaged, as they are willing to spare everything they can for His Majesty's stores.

You are desired to copy several of these and give them to the inhabitants.

A. H.,

Colonel Commandant of Queens County Militia and Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Tryon.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Dec. 31, 1778. I am this moment favored with your letter, and would have sent it with Pearsall to the President of the General

Court Martial, but do not think it can be of any service, *pro or con*. However, you have done your duty in sending him, and I shall acquaint General Vaughan with it to-morrow. I have again sent them back, and will acquaint you with the General's answer. Be so good as to deliver the enclosed letter.

GENERAL ORDERS, JANUARY 2, 1779.

The Commanding Officer of the Queens County Militia is to establish such guards along the Sound as he may think sufficient both to prevent the Rebels from landing and to receive such as may make their escape from them. They are to be very alert, and in case of a descent are to give the alarm to the first established post.

Signed, J. VAUGHAN, Major General.

Jan. 19, 1779. Major Kissam is to see this order complied with, his way, and to consult with Captain Brown, of His Majesty's sloop "Scorpion," about the proper places for guards.
A. H., &c.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Jan. 17, 1779. I am desired by General Tryon to give orders that the militia guards for the future (your way) shall consist of hired men, who are to be paid by a tax from the companies who otherwise would have mounted in their turn. You will likewise be so good as to consult with Captain Brown about the proper places for such guards, who will be so obliging as to give you a copy of the Signals sent by General Tryon. I beg my compliments to your father, and am, with great regard, dear sir, yours most sincerely.

CIRCULAR.

OUTPOST, KINGSBRIDGE, }
20TH JANUARY, 1779. }

To Justice Samuel Clowes.

SIR:—His Majesty's service requiring large and immediate supplies of hay and straw, which can only be obtained from the country, His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton has requested my assistance on this occasion.

It is expected from every farmer or inhabitant that he will bring into such magazine as the Commissary General shall direct, that quantity of these articles of forage not wanted by the proprietor for carrying his own stock through the season, nor necessary for subsisting the Light-horse of the militia. But it is not the General's intention that this contribution should be made to the public exigency without a compensation; for certifi-

cates are to be given of the quantities received and payment made both for the article and transportation according to the regulations established by the Commander-in-Chief.

It will afford me much pleasure to find the wants of the army satisfied without distressing the people, and I can devise no better expedient for this purpose than to put the conduct of the collection under discreet and trusty superintendents, well known and esteemed in the quarters whence the supplies are collected. Mr. Wier, the Commissary General, has assured me that he will not only reimburse them and their assistants for their expenses, but reward them for their trouble.

I therefore hereby appoint you Superintendent for the division or township of Hempstead, and ———, of your county, to be your assistant, and recommend to you to proceed on the business with speed and the strictest regard to justice and impartiality.

You will apprise the inhabitants of the General's requisitions and the mischiefs of withholding the supplies from any unjustifiable motives; for in that case the surplus will be taken without payment; and consisting of straw unthreshed, on the first of March next, the proprietor will be exposed to the further loss of the grain in the ear. They ought also to be informed that no sinister excuses to evade or delay the actual delivery of the real surplus will be countenanced, the King's service requiring an immediate compliance.

In the execution of this trust you will report your transactions to the Commissary General, who will instruct you respecting the magazines. I have only to add that I confide in your diligence and prudence, as well as in the loyalty and zeal of the inhabitants, and that I am, sir, your most obedient servant. WILLIAM TRYON, Governor.

SIGNALS.

SCORPION, OFF NEW CITY ISLAND, }
JANUARY 30TH, 1779. }

If the Rebels are attacking any vessels, or landing or landed between this station and Hempstead Bay, the signals by night are two fires on Lawrence Hewlett's Point; by day, two smokes on the same. If the attack is made in Cow Bay, the signal by night is one fire on Lawrence Hewlett's Point; if by day,

one smoke on the same. The above signals will be answered from the "Scorpion;" by day, by hoisting the colors, or hauling them down if hoisted previously; by night, with lights, false-fires or muskets.

PHILLIP BROWN.

SIGNALS.—Colonel Hamilton will be so good as to place a man at the most convenient height to see Laurel Hill and Morris's house, [on York Island]. He will observe what signals are made from there—if there are three guns from Laurel Hill and three fires from there or Morris's house, two guns and two fires from ditto, or one gun and one fire from ditto—and report the same to the Commander-in-Chief, on board the "Grand Duke," at Whitestone.

OLIVER DELANCEY, Aid-de-Camp.

Signals by day and night for Long Island and Kingsbridge, to be made from Norwich Hill, Sutton's Hill and Flushing Heights, viz.:

1. On the enemy's landing in force eastward of Norwich: by night, one beacon fired at each; by day, one large smoke at each.

2. On enemy landing in force westward of Norwich Hill: by night, two beacons fired at each; by day, two large smokes at each.

Signals acknowledged from Morris's house: by night, first signal, one rocket; second signal, two rockets; by day, none.

N. B.—The fires and smokes to be kept up while the enemy remain on the Island, or until otherwise observed. After every signal a Light Dragoon to be sent from Morris's house to Headquarters with the intelligence.

MEM.—Norwich Hill is two miles south of Oysterbay, Sutton's Hill* is three miles from Cow Neck Point, Flushing Heights are near Ustick's house.

Approved by the Commander-in-Chief,

WILLIAM TRYON, Major General.
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Aid-de-Camp.

SIGNALS.—On the attack of the Posts at Kingsbridge, viz.: If at any one of the outposts on the Main, to fire one gun from the post attacked, or platoon where there is no

* Now on the farm of Joseph O. Hegeman.

cannon. To be answered from Fort Knipphausen by one gun; and one gun and two rockets from Morris's house.

If between Kingsbridge and McGowan's lines from the North River, two guns and two rockets from Fort Knipphausen.

If from Harlem Creek, one gun and three rockets from Fort Knipphausen, and both the same signals to be respectively repeated from Morris's house.

N. B.—After every signal a Light Dragoon to be sent from Morris's house to Headquarters with the intelligence.

Governor Tryon to Colonel Hamilton.

FIVE POST, KINGSBRIDGE, }
7TH MARCH, 1779. }

As the armed ships in the South Bay are a sufficient security from every insult of the enemy on the south side of Long Island, and as the whaleboats from the Connecticut coast are continually committing depredations on the north side, the duty of the militia must be directed to that quarter; and whereas the hiring of guards has been found not only an indulgence to the inhabitants, but the most effectual method to guard the necessary posts, I do hereby order that all persons in Queens County do bear a proportion of the expense of such duty, according to the value of their estates, real or personal, although exempted from military duty by age or office.

It is Colonel Hamilton's orders that Major Kissam see the above orders put in force immediately in his district.

In pursuance of the above orders to me, Captain Cornell is ordered to raise the moneys on the inhabitants in his district for the payment of five men that he has hired to do duty as guards on Cow Neck, at the rate of six shillings per day each man, in such manner as is ordered by His Excellency Governor Tryon's letter, for three months, commencing the 7th of February last.

JOHN KISSAM, Major, &c.

Major Kissam to George Brinley.

COW NECK, 1ST MARCH, 1779.

SIR:—On my going round among the farmers on the northside of Hempstead, in order to see what quantities of forage they

could spare for the use of His Majesty's troops, I found that many of the principal farmers were entirely destitute of any fresh hay, and from their distance off the salt meadows, little salt hay likewise; but I found I could collect about thirty tons of fresh and salt hay, and about the same quantity of straw, which I have returned to Justice Clowes. Since which the Light Horse at Hempstead have taken several tons which I had engaged, which I am afraid will make my return of hay less.

I should have sent to New York before this all the hay, but meeting with difficulty, and being disappointed in procuring boats to transport the same, have prevented it; but hoping in a few days I shall be able to send what little hay remains, and all the straw that can possibly be collected, as I have now engaged two or three boats. The farmers in general seem to be a good deal distressed on account of the large quantities of hay that were taken from them last summer and fall.

Benjamin James to Major Kissam.

SIR:—The above being a copy of your letter to Mr. Brinley, the bearer, Mr. Ochiltree, employed as Deputy Commissary of Forage at Flushing, being in want of some fresh hay, by your pointing out to him how he may get the same, I shall be obliged, and his receipt shall be paid by yours truly.

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—I leave enclosed for you a note from Mr. James, Deputy Commissary of Forage at New York. I would be glad if you could let me know as soon as possible, if any fresh hay can be got from this place to send to Flushing, and by what means you think best to send it there. You mention in your letter to Mr. Brinley of having got vessels to transport forage to New York. If these vessels could carry the fresh hay to Flushing, proper certificates for the carriage would be given them. I beg you'll write me, as soon as you can, what can be done, as we are in great want of fresh hay at Flushing. I am, sir, your very humble servant,

DUNCAN OCHILTREE,

Assistant Commissary of Forage.

Cow Neck, 10th March, 1779.

To Major Kissam, Queens County Militia, at Cow Neck.

ON SERVICE.

NEWTOWN, 2D APRIL, 1779.

SIR:—Colonel Hamilton has ordered the following days and places to be observed for the purpose of reviewing (11 o'clock, morning,) the Regiment, of which I thought it necessary you should be informed, viz.:

Monday, 12th inst., at Newtown.
Tuesday, 13th do Beaver Pond, Jamaica.
Wednesday, 14th do Hempstead Town.
Thursday, 15th do Norwich.

I have the pleasure of being, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES LONG,
Adjutant Queens County Militia.

Orders from General Delancey to Colonel Hamilton.

HEADQUARTERS, L. I.,)
THE 10TH JULY, 1779.)

To the Commander and every commissioned officer of Delancey's 3d Battalion, at Lloyd's Neck, &ca., to the Colonel of Kings County Militia, Colonels of Queens County and Colonels of Suffolk County Militia, &ca.

As by the duplicity and faint attachment to loyalty of some persons on this Island, that enjoy the protection of Government and have the benefits of a peaceable and profitable life, who have sons and near relations with the Rebels, taking a leading part in committing scandalous robberies, and secretly in the night carrying off peaceable and inoffensive inhabitants into captivity, the persons in this predicament may be assured that on proof of their connivance, abetting or assisting, secreting or corresponding with such robbers, I will send over such fathers or masters with their whole families to Connecticut, and give possession of their farm and property to be enjoyed by His Majesty's true and faithful subjects, who are to take a just and true inventory, on oath, of all the effects left by the owner, in the presence of three neighbors of good repute; one copy to be left with me, one with the Justice of the Peace or nearest Captain of the Militia; that they may be accountable for the value until they can prevail on the robbers to desist wholly from such detestable action. These orders to be put in execution on due proof, and they are to cause the heads of such families to be apprehended

and sent to me, with the report and proof of their crimes, that I may use the speediest means to rid His Majesty's Lines of such unfaithful, perjured subjects.

OLIVER DELANCEY,
Brigadier General of Long Island.

General Delancey to Colonel Hamilton.

The inhabitants living on the shores and Necks of Long Island are to give the speediest notice, that the militia and other people near the approach of the enemy may take the alarm and muster to repel the enemy and cut off the retreat of their boats, by which they will merit thanks and rewards from their country for their alert behavior, of which they have a recent instance in the spirited conduct of the Hempstead militia.* Any person knowing where these robbers intend to land or have landed, and from any feigned cause do not immediately communicate to the nearest militia officer his intelligence, will be treated with the greatest rigor, as being privy to and abetting the enemy's designs.

R. O. July 14, 1779. Colonel Hamilton recommends and expects that General Delancey's orders will be strictly complied with, and makes not the least doubt, from the known spirit and loyalty of Queens County in general, that they will emulate the praise so worthily bestowed on the Hempstead companies, by their General.

The Captains are to immediately give in a return of their ammunition to Colonel Hamilton, and to be very punctual in their field-days for training the men and inspecting their arms, which they will be careful to keep in the best order. Colonel Hamilton will frequently attend such trainings himself.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

R. O. July 16, 1779. By directions from General Delancey, Commandant of Long Island, the company on the southside of Hempstead Plains, with Captain Hewlett's troop of Light Horse, are to rendezvous at Hempstead upon any alarm, and those on the northside, including the companies of East Woods and Wolver Hollow, with Captain

* See Revolutionary Incidents, p. 193.

Young's troop of Light Horse, are to rendezvous at the houses of Nathaniel Seaman and Richard Townsend, near Westbury Meeting-house. They are to bring three days' provisions with them and to remain for orders. This to be done without further orders.

This order is to be given to the different Captains in Hempstead and Oysterbay.

A true copy. ROBERT MORRELL,
Adjutant.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

R. O. July 17, 1779. By orders from the Commander-in-Chief, signified to Colonel Hamilton by General Delancey, the Major and Captains of the Regiment of Queens County Militia are required to meet Colonel Hamilton at the house of William Betts, tavern-keeper, in Jamaica, on Monday, 19th instant, at 9 o'clock, forenoon, on matters of importance.

These orders are to be forwarded from one Captain to the other, in the Hempstead district. Signed by ROBERT MORRELL,

Adjutant Queens County Militia.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

R. O. July 21, 1779. Major Kissam and the Captains of the Regiment are immediately to give in a return to Colonel Hamilton of the situation, strength and number of their different guards, that he may be able to report the same to General Delancey, commanding on Long Island. No boat of any kind, upon any pretence, is to carry passengers from Queens County across the Sound without a proper pass. Those who transgress will be severely punished for disobedience of orders.

Signed ROBERT MORRELL,
Adjutant Queens County Militia.

R. O. Aug. 4, 1779. Colonel Hamilton is greatly ashamed of and much chagrined with the misbehavior of the militia on the north-side of Long Island, the night that Justice Townsend was taken off.* He is at a loss to account for the difference of behavior between those on the northside and those on the southside, who by their spirited behavior have gained honor to themselves and their officers.

* See Revolutionary Incidents Queens Co., p. 217.

Colonel Hamilton cannot help disapproving, in this public manner, of the behavior of Justice Coles, who had the immediate command of the guard that night. A good soldier may be overpowered, but he can never be surprised. Colonel Hamilton desires that Major Kissam and the officers will take care that the guards are sufficiently strong and properly posted. They ought likewise frequently to go rounds in the night frequently to see that the guards are alert, as upon that their own safety and the safety of the inhabitants depend. General Delancey directs that the hired guards, in place of being taken off, shall be reinforced, if necessary. The officers are to take care that the guards are well armed and accoutered and provided with powder and ball. A particular set of good arms must always be kept for that duty, which are to be furnished from the different companies.

Robert Morrell, Adjutant, to Major Kissam.

R. O. Aug. 29, 1779. Colonel Hamilton having received orders from General Delancey to furnish two hundred and ten men from the militia of Queens County, as a working party, who are to march to and parade on Brooklyn Heights on Monday morning, 23d instant, and to carry a blanket each with them. It is therefore Colonel Hamilton's orders that the Major and Captains meet immediately and settle their proportion of men for this duty, and likewise their proportion of fortifying materials here after mentioned.

A Captain and two subalterns are to attend this party. All duties of fatigue are to begin with the youngest, and every officer to do his own duty.

3,500 fascines, 9 feet long, well bound, and stript of their leaves ;

15,000 pickets, of 3 feet and 4 feet long ;

7,000 railing, of 4 inches or 6 inches ;

3,000 palisades, of 7 and 8 inches in diameter and 10 feet long.

These, when completed, are to be sent to the Magazine at Brooklyn. Colonel Hamilton expects and requests that both officers and men will be very assiduous in performing this service, that we may still deserve the name of Loyal Queens County.

No person whatsoever is to be excused from this duty on account of age. Those

who have not servants must hire a man in their room, if they can afford it. The working party is to be relieved every Monday morning, with the same number of men, till further orders.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

R. O. Aug. 31, 1779. Colonel Hamilton having received a letter from General Delancey, acquainting him that he has received a complaint from Kings County that some of the districts in Queens County have been deficient in their quota of men for the working party, Colonel Hamilton therefore assures the Regiment that he will make a strict enquiry where the deficiency has been, and the Captain of the district may depend upon being severely fined. Colonel Hamilton is much hurt and extremely sorry to think that a complaint should be made from Kings County against loyal Queens County, of their being remiss in the service of their King; they who have so often stood forth in the worst of times in opposition to Delegates and Congressmen, which is not the characteristic of every county. These orders are to be read at the head of each company.

All militia soldiers who have enlisted in either of the Regiment Light Troops since the roster for the working-party has been settled, are still to be enrolled in their former companies till the working duty is completed, and in case of refusal to be fined as formerly.

Samuel Tredwell, Clerk of Regiment, to Major Kissam.

R. O. Sept. 2, 1779. As Colonel Hamilton finds there is a great neglect and remissness in the officers relieving one another in the working party at the Ferry, to prevent such neglect for the future, it is Colonel Hamilton's orders that Lieutenant Marr, of Captain Van Dyne's company, shall take the command of the working party till it is finished, and Colonel Hamilton will be answerable that he shall be sufficiently rewarded for his trouble by a fine which will be levied upon all the officers. Lieutenant Marr is immediately to join and take command of the party.

Colonel G. G. Ludlow to Major Kissam.

HEMPSTEAD, AUGUST 31ST, 1779.

SIR:—By good intelligence just received, a party of Rebels in five whaleboats left Norwalk, Friday last, intending to be over on the Island and carry off General Delancey. They sent a single whaleboat and left one man that evening, and another man on Cow Neck on Saturday night to procure information. The party are most probably now concealed on the north shore opposite your Neck, waiting for a signal. You will therefore take such steps as you may judge proper to cut off their boats, or intercept their retreat in case they should land. The Captain of the "Scorpion" is already informed by express. Captain Cornell will inform you respecting the attempt on Richard Townsend* last night. I have only to recommend that your measures may be secret, lest they take the alarm and put off their enterprise.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Sept. 6, 1779. DEAR SIR:—I am this instant favored with your letter enclosing the seaman's affidavit against John Worden, whom I have set at liberty till he has time to get his evidence. I must own I think the affidavits rather vague. I beg my compliments to your family.

Samuel Tredwell, Clerk, to Major Kissam.

R. O. Oct. 9, 1779. All the Captains of the Regiment of Queens County Militia are immediately to give in a return to the Adjutant, of the number of wagons and horses in each of their districts. The troopers will each reserve one horse for the troop service, which is not to be returned in this return.

Samuel Tredwell, Clerk of Regiment of Queens County Militia, to Major Kissam.

R. O. Oct. 15, 1779. As there are several drivers immediately wanted for His Majesty's service in the Quartermaster General's department, the Captains of the Regiment of Queens County Militia are to give in a return, as soon as possible, to the Adjutant, of the number of Refugee negroes in each of their districts, in order that they may be sent down

* See Revolutionary Incidents, p. 184.

to Brooklyn. They will be wanted but for a short time, and probably on the Island only. Colonel Hamilton flatters himself that the Captains will exert themselves in this duty.

HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, }
NOVEMBER 24TH, 1779. }

SIR:—By order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, I send herewith a number of proclamations, which you will please direct to be put up in different parts of your district for the information of the inhabitants.

It is also the Commander-in-Chief's desire that where the wood has not been cut off the Rebel lands by the persons that obtained the Commandant's permission for that purpose, that you do immediately give leave to any persons that may apply, to cut the same for the supply of the market; the wood that may have been cut in consequence of the Commandant's permission, and that is still lying in the woods, from the incapacity of the owners to bring the same to proper landings, it is the Commander-in-Chief's direction that you immediately order the neighboring farmers to cart the same to the landings, the owners paying the rates for carting that shall be fixed by you, with the advice of three of the most respectable farmers in your district. If the owners of such cut wood do not apply to you for the assistance of the farmers to cart the same, you are authorized by the proclamation to allow any person who can cart the same to the landings, to take the wood, paying the owner for the cutting, at such rates as may be settled by you and three neighboring farmers.

His Excellency also desires that within fourteen days you make a return to the Commandant of this city, of the names of all proprietors of woodland who do not, in consequence of his proclamation, immediately cut and send to this market a proper proportion of their wood. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Signed JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Regulations for the Captains of the Militia and Justices of the Peace for Queens County.

1. The troops cantoned in each district in Queens County are to be supplied with fuel by the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

2. The Captain of the Militia and the Justice of the Peace living in the same district are to join in assessing on the inhabitants of the beat the requisite quantity of wood. Those who have no woodlands, and are of ability, will furnish in proportion.

3. In those districts in which any troops are huttred, the inhabitants, by direction of the Captain of Militia, are to cart the wood to the Common Yard and to unload as ordered by the Barrack Master, or Quartermaster of the Regiment, in his absence; but where the troops are cantoned or billeted* on the inhabitants, the Captains of the Militia are so to regulate the matter that each inhabitant may supply the nearest fire, the whole in the district, nevertheless, to bear an equal proportion on the quantity requisite, by assessment.

4. Such wagons and horses as may from time to time be wanted by the Commissary General or Barrack Master General's department, or by commanding officers of corps, on emergency, for the purpose of carting provisions, forage, feed or baggage, are also to be supplied by the Captain of the Militia, who will regulate this service with all possible equality among the inhabitants who have teams, in their respective districts.

5. Where different corps are billeted in the same district, the Captain of the Militia will so regulate the farmers and their teams as will best facilitate the supplies.

6. In all cases of difficulty that may arise in the due execution of these regulations, the Captains of Militia will apply to the Colonel of Militia for his directions and aid, who will apply to the General officer of the district, if necessary, and every inhabitant who shall pay neglect or disobedience to the order of the Captain of his district, for the purposes aforementioned, will be fined according to the degree of neglect or offence. The fines to be regulated by the captain and acting magistrate in their respective districts, and to be levied by the Captain and reserved by him for such public use in the township as may hereafter be directed.

WILLIAM TRYON, Major General.
Jamaica, 27th November, 1779.

*The billeting of soldiers is explained on page 64 of Queens County in Olden Times.

Lieutenant James Marr to Major Kissam.

BROOKLYN, OCTOBER 26TH, 1779.

SIR :—I received your letter this day, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, in behalf of Captain Woolley's company making their proportion of fascines and pickets in their own districts; and the favor is granted by the engineer, and me likewise. The dimensions for the fascines are: they are to be nine feet long, well bound with five withs each, the leaves stripped off, and made very straight; the pickets four feet six inches long, well pointed and straight. The number each week required by the engineer is one thousand fascines, and three pins for each fascine. The engineer will try one week's work, and if it will answer, you may continue them in your own districts and send them to Brooklyn once every week. The whole dependence of good fascines lies on Queens County, for the front part of the works. No more such favors will be granted by the engineer to the rest of the militia.

R. O. Dec. 2, 1779. The Captains of Queens County Militia are immediately to give in a return of the quantity of woodland in each of their districts, to the Adjutant, specifying those whose former owners were or are in rebellion. They will likewise distinguish the Rebel lands that have protections, mentioning by whom granted and to whom. Colonel Hamilton expects that those who have woodlands will immediately cut a certain quantity agreeable to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation, for supplying the inhabitants of New York. Any who neglect or refuse may depend upon having their names returned to the Commandant of New York, according to the Commander-in-Chief's instructions to Colonel Hamilton, and the Captains of Militia are requested to be very particular in seeing this put in execution.

Dec. 9, 1779. Colonel Hamilton orders that the three troops of Light Horse will turn out at the first alarm, and rendezvous as follows: Captain Whitehead's troop at Major General Tryon's quarters, at Jamaica, except a sergeant's party, consisting of a corporal and ten men, who will immediately repair to Major General Hynne's quarters, or officer commanding in Flushing; and

a corporal and three dragoons to remain in Newtown, with the commanding officer there. Captain Hewlett's troop will rendezvous, with all expedition, at Brigadier General Delancey's quarters, at Westbury, and Captain Youngs', with equal alertness, at Huntington, Brigadier General Leland's quarters; or, in case of that command's being removed, to rendezvous at Lloyd's Neck, with the provincial troops posted there.

Robert Morrell, Adjutant, to Major Kissam.

FLUSHING, DECEMBER 17TH, 1779.

SIR :—You will please to send these orders to the Captains of Oysterbay and Hempstead, immediately. I should not have troubled the Major with the whole of them had it not been for the unhappy misfortune that happened last Sunday in my family, by losing my youngest child by a scald. Therefore I humbly beg the Major's assistance at this present time, whilst under affliction. I could have wished to write more particularly to you, sir, but having a heart full of trouble, so that I am not able to express myself fully to the Major as I could wish to do, therefore I hope the Major will excuse me at this present time. Dear sir, by complying with my request you will forever oblige your sincere friend and well-wisher. Sir, I have one thing more to mention to you, sir: that is to order the Captains of the Militia in Hempstead and Oysterbay to send in a return agreeable to the proposal, when we met at Jamaica last, about the number of horses, wagons and ox-teams. Some of the Captains have sent in their return, and some have not. I am, sir, with great regard, sir, and remain your most obedient humble servant.

P. S.—Sir, you need not send any orders to the Captains at Oysterbay, for two Captains of the Militia were at my house, about half an hour after I wrote this letter to you, sir, and they promise to send the orders to the Captains of Oysterbay township; but the orders please send as soon as possible to the Captains in Hempstead, and one order to Captain Hewlett, who commands the troop of horse.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Dec. 18, 1779. I am to beg you will be so good as to assist Mr. Willett, of the Quarter-

master General's department, in procuring fire-wood for the troops. In case there is no Rebel woods, (which ought ever to go the first), there will be a necessity of allotting a part of every large wood for His Majesty's service, which must be valued, and will be paid for by the Quartermaster General. This is the mode adopted in Kings County, and which I think extremely proper. The wood must be valued standing, by three respectable farmers, and confirmed by you. I beg to hear from you.

Colonel Hamilton to Mr. Thorne.

Dec. 31, 1779. The situation of the garrison of New York for want of wood is so alarming that I am to beg (if possible) you will fall upon some method, and point out where Mr. Miller may cut about five hundred cords of wood, for which he will pay. You will be kind enough to consult the Major upon this subject, to whom I beg my compliments.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

FLUSHING, JANUARY 22D, 1780.

DEAR SIR:—I have received a letter from Governor Tryon, acquainting me that, as the Quarter Master General's department has given up Kings County to the Barrack Master General's department to cut wood in, that I will therefore purchase a number of acres from the proprietors of woodlands upon the Necks and Success Pond, for the use of the Quartermaster General's department only. I am therefore to desire that you will be so good as to assist me in this particular on the Necks, and prevent any other department from interfering with the Quartermaster General, till further orders. Enclosed I send you General Tryon's letter, and if you can fall upon any plan that will fully answer the purpose of Government, and at the same time be more eligible to the subject, I beg you may adopt it. I beg to have the pleasure of hearing from you upon this head. I am likewise to beg that you will order large and frequent patrols in the night along your shore, to give timely notice in case the Rebels should take advantage of the ice and attempt a descent.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Feb. 4, 1780. I am this instant favored with your letter of this date, informing me

of the system you have adopted for furnishing the Quartermaster General's department with a certain quantity of fuel. I very much approve of it, as it will equally be of service to the department and more convenient for the inhabitants. We are very alert here, [Flushing]. I have constantly militia dragoons patrolling the shore and avenues during the night. I wish you would follow the same method. I am sorry to find you have got frost-bit. I have just heard, I know not with what certainty, that General Kniphausen marched yesterday, with seven thousand troops, in search of Washington. I sincerely wish you better.

R. O. Feb. 4, 1780. A great jealousy arises between the Captains of the Foot and Horse, very prejudicial to the service at present required, upon account of the soldiers' leaving the foot companies and enlisting into the troop. To remedy this evil Colonel Hamilton orders that the Captains of the troop, for the future, shall be answerable for their men in every respect, as well for carting or other fatigue, as for their duty as troopers. The Captains of the foot, therefore, are not to interfere in warning or fining the troopers, upon any account or pretence, but are to apply to the Captains commanding such troops, who will (and are hereby required to) take care that such duty is performed. At the same time, Colonel Hamilton assures the Regiment that if just complaints are made against the troopers for any neglect of fatigues, the Captain of such troop may depend upon being severely fined. Any fines that may have been levied by the Captains of the foot from the troopers since the patrols were first in orders, are immediately to be returned to the owners.

R. O. Feb. 7, 1780. Colonel Hamilton desires that the officers of the Regiment of Loyal Queens County will provide themselves immediately each with a uniform or regimentals. It is to be scarlet, faced with blue, with white lining, white waistcoat and breeches, and silver buttons, with a silver epaulet, a well cocked hat with silver button and loops and silver hat-band. Whatever officer appears upon any duty without his regimentals or side-arms may depend upon being fined half a Joe for the entertainment

of his brother officers. Colonel Hamilton again recommends it to the officers to be very careful in inspecting the men's arms and ammunition, as we do not know but we may be called upon every moment.

[A true copy.] SAMUEL TREDWELL,
Clerk of Regiment Queens County Militia.

Major General Tryon to Colonel Hamilton.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1780.

SIR:—Major Bruen, Deputy Quartermaster General, having represented to me that the difficulty that attends his wood-cutters in the vicinity of Great Neck, Little Neck or Success Pond, for want of having a tract of woodland contiguous for furnishing his department with wood, I am to desire you will lay out thirty acres of good woodland, (or order the same to be laid out), in one tract, most commodious for the landing; agreeing with the proprietors of the same either for the purchase of the said tract or to pay for it at the regulated price per cord, as yourself, the proprietors and the person employed by Major Bruen shall think most eligible. The proprietors of said tract, if necessary, to be permitted to cut wood from their neighbors' woodlands, what shall be necessary for their family or plantation use, they paying the regulated price for the same.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Feb. 11, 1780. Enclosed I send you a letter from His Excellency Governor Tryon, which you will be so good as to see put in execution. If you find any difficulty, I beg to see you.

Samuel Tredwell, Clerk, to Major Kissam.

R. O. Feb. 25th, 1780. The army being in great want of forage at present, and Major General Tryon having given an order that Queens County shall furnish Mr. Cutler, Commissary of Forage, with a quantity of hay for His Majesty's service, Colonel Hamilton therefore desires that the Captains will meet Mr. Cutler and settle with him about it in proportion to the quantity of hay they have in each district, retaining as much only as will be sufficient for their stock of cattle till the pasture gets up. This mode is adopted equally for the ease of the inhabitants as for the good of the service, and Colo-

nel H. therefore trusts it will be cheerfully complied with. Colonel Hamilton likewise desires that the Captains will take care that no straw is destroyed by throwing it into dung, as that article is much wanted for the troops.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam, per favor Mr. Cornell.

March 15, 1780. As I am confident that Governor Tryon never meant to distress any person (in particular) under the protection of Government, and as I am fully convinced from your representation that the protections obtained to cut firewood from off the lands of John Cornell, of Cow Neck, have been from misinformation, I am therefore to desire that you will suspend in the mean time any order for cutting wood that is *injurious*, until I have the honor of laying it before His Excellency. If there are any others in the same predicament with John Cornell, I beg you may inform me of it.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam, per Mr. Appleby.

NEW YORK, MARCH 23D, 1780.

I am favored with your letter of 23d March, by Mr. Appleby, and am to desire you will suspend any order that you think (from the situation or quantity of the woodland) may have been obtained by misrepresentation. I am in town, now, relative to the affair of wood-cutting, and expect to acquaint you by express, on Sunday or Monday, of the final determination. You may assure the gentlemen in your neighborhood that I will spare neither trouble nor expense to obtain them relief.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

March 26th, 1780. I am to desire that you will suspend any cutting from off the lands of Mr. Appleby, until you shall hear from me again, as I mentioned it to General Tryon, and he left it to me. You will likewise suspend the order for cutting upon the lands of Daniel Hegeman, if you think in justice it ought to be. But this is left to yourself. As to the order upon John Cornell, it is entirely revoked, by order of General Tryon. Governor Robertson is now our Governor. General Tryon goes home. [He is sick abed

with gout, at Flatbush]. We must address him in the most grateful and affectionate manner.* The sixty cords of wood cut in John Cornell's woods are to be carried off by Hicks, he paying the regulated price.

Major General Smith's Orders, March 3, 1780.

The inhabitants having made frequent complaints of people's cutting their woods without producing authority for so doing. In future, if on application the order is not produced or not thought sufficient, the proprietor or person who has the care of the wood is to apply to the Commanding Officer of the troops nearest him, who is desired to oblige them to produce their order. If it appears to be from proper authority, they are to be permitted to proceed, complying exactly with the contents of the order as to quantity, payment, &c. Should any be found cutting without proper authority, they are to be confined and reported to the General or Commanding Officer in whose district they are. If the authority to cut wood appears doubtful, it is immediately to be sent to Major General Smith, that it may be cleared up. This order is to be made public among the inhabitants and wood-cutters.

CHARLES HANDFIELD, Aid-de-Camp.

BROOKLYN, MAY 1ST, 1780.

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—The above copy of an order I have sent you by direction of Major General Smith, who desires you will see it complied with by Andrew Lyons and others cutting the woodlands on Cow Neck or elsewhere in your neighborhood.

CHARLES HANDFIELD, Aid de-Camp.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

R. O. April 15, 1780. By order of His Excellency Governor Robertson, Major General of His Majesty's forces, &c., &c., no standing timber is to be cut for the future by authority of any former permissions. At the same time, whatever timber has been cut by

* Died, in London, January 27, 1788, Lieutenant General William Tryon, Colonel of 29th Foot. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Twickenham. He was a statesman of wisdom and philosophy, an illustrious legislator, and of a benevolent heart. His princely munificence will make his name revered across the Atlantic while virtue and sensibility remain.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1788 & 1829.

protections from His Excellency Governor Tryon, or other proper protection, and is still lying in the woods, the cutters are to be permitted to cart it off, they first paying the regulated price to the owners, which is sixteen shillings for nut and twelve shillings for oak wood, per cord. Any timber that has been cut for ship-building, &c., is to be calculated into cords and paid for, agreeable to the above regulation. Whatever timber has been cut without proper permission is not to be carried off upon any pretence, without the consent of the proprietors. It is expected that the owners of said timber will have the generosity and justice to pay the cutters for their labor. This order is not to interfere with any of the different departments that are cutting timber for His Majesty's service. The Captains of each district are to read this order at the head of their respective companies.

Robert Morrell, Adjutant, &c., to Major Kissam.

SIR:—You will please to take copy of this order and send it to the Clerk, so that it may be forwarded to the Captains of Oysterbay and Hempstead :

To Mr. Samuel Tredwell, Clerk of Queens County Militia, Success.

COW NECK, APRIL 21ST, 1780.

You'll please to copy and forward the above orders to the different Captains in Hempstead and Oysterbay, as soon as conveniently you can.

JOHN KISSAM,

Major Queens County Militia.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE. WITH SPEED.
Robert Morrell, Adjutant, to Major Kissam.

Colonel Hamilton desired me, last evening, to give his most respectful compliments to Major Kissam and beg that he will do himself the pleasure to meet him on Thursday, the 23d, at 9 o'clock on the morning, at Holroyd's tavern, on Hempstead Plains, as the Captains of the Regiment are to meet him there on business of great consequence.

Colonel Hamilton* orders John Parker to press horse for the purpose of this letter.

* 1778, October. Colonel Hamilton came into a house, in Flushing, where Thomas Kelly was, and because he did not pull off his hat he beat him with the butt-end of his horsewhip and cut him through his hat into his head. In December he abused him in the same manner.

Regimental Orders, April 27, 1880.

His Excellency Governor Robertson having made a demand upon Queens County for one hundred and twenty-four horses for His Majesty's service, to be delivered to the Quartermaster General's department, for which they will receive cash, Colonel Hamilton therefore desires that the Captains of each district will without delay raise their quota, which is nine horses per company, by purchase, as they did last spring. The horses are to be valued by Colonel Hamilton and some of the principal gentlemen in the neighborhood. The deficiency, if any, will be made up, as formerly, by a small cess upon each district, agreeable to their estates and ability, which will be scarcely felt among so many. Colonel Hamilton has been so long acquainted with the loyalty of Queens County, and with their cheerfulness and readiness upon every occasion where His Majesty's service was concerned, that he is convinced that this *first* request of His Excellency, our new Governor, will with pleasure be complied with, as it is His Excellency's wish and desire that everything should be carried on with moderation and ease to the subject. None but good and serviceable horses will be received, and none above ten years old. The day and place of delivery will be mentioned in the next orders.

Major Kissam will please to take a copy of these orders, and then send them to the Clerk, and order them to be sent to the Captains of Oysterbay and Hempstead.

Regimental Orders, May 19, 1780.

The Captains of Queens County Militia are immediately to give a return of every farm, house and place (belonging to the Rebels or to people out of His Majesty's Lines) in their respective districts, to Colonel Hamilton, specifying the quality of the dwelling-house and outhouses, with the quantity of land, distinguishing the arable ground, meadow and woodland. They are likewise to report the names of the present occupiers, and by what authority. This return is to be made as soon as possible, that Colonel H. may be enabled to make his report to the gentlemen authorized by His Excellency Governor Robertson to enquire into these matters.

R. O. June 8, 1780. *To Major Kissam.*

Colonel Hamilton having received orders from Major General Smith, Commanding on Long Island, to be in readiness to march, with the Regiment of Queens County Militia, on the least alarm, he therefore directs that the Captains and officers do immediately parade and inspect into the condition of their different companies and troops, taking care that the arms and ammunition be in the best order both for defence and attack; and as we do not know how soon the Rebels may attempt to land on this Island, as so many of the King's troops are gone upon the present expedition in the Jerseys, Colonel Hamilton likewise requires that they will be very alert and give him every information by express in case of any attempt of the enemy to land, and he expects that they will gallantly and loyally make head against them, and give every exertion of opposition until they are reinforced, which they may rest assured will soon be the case.

FLUSHING, JUNE 9TH, 1780.

It is Colonel Hamilton's orders that Captains of the Regiment do furnish the remainder of their horses agreeable to His Excellency Major General Robertson's request, on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Half Moon tavern, in Jamaica; and there will be the Quartermaster General's department to receive them, and the Colonel intends to be there the same time.

Regimental Orders, June 21, 1780.

Agreeable to His Excellency Governor Robertson's proclamation of the 16th instant, Colonel Hamilton expects and desires that Major Kissam and the Captains of Queens County Militia will meet him on Saturday, 24th instant, at the house of William Betts, tavern-keeper, in Jamaica, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, to concert proper measures for furnishing our proportion of fuel demanded. This order to be forwarded from Captain to Captain immediately.

SAMUEL TREDWELL, Clerk.

Robert Morrell, Adjutant, to Major Kissam.

FLUSHING, JULY 3D, 1780.

Colonel Hamilton desired me to write to you in respect to settling a dispute betwixt

Mr. Woolley and one Baxter & Sniffins, of Cow Neck, about a craft that was stolen from Mr. Woolley by a black man, but now in possession of Baxter & Sniffins. They claim her as their property, because they say they bought her from an armed vessel. Therefore the Colonel would be glad if ——— would see this matter settled, as he has sufficient authority for so doing; and as it is in his neighborhood, it will save them some expense.

Regimental Orders. *To Major Kissam.*

July 26, 1780. Colonel Hamilton having received orders last night from Major General Smith, commanding on Long Island, directing that a state of the arms and accoutrements, &c., belonging to the Regiment of Queens County Militia, shall immediately be given in. He therefore orders that the Captains do call their different companies together as soon as possible and inspect most carefully into the state and condition of their arms, &c., and giving an immediate return to him, specifying the number fit for service, and those that are not, that Colonel Hamilton may be enabled to report to General Smith, agreeable to his order.

We cannot be too speedy or too careful upon this head, when the natural and perfidious enemy of Britain [the French] are so near us; and therefore we do not know how soon we may be called upon to oppose them, which must fill the breast of every Briton and descendant from Britons with real ardor.

INNERWICK, JULY 31ST, 1780.

Colonel Hamilton desires that Esq. Kissam, Major Kissam, the Captains and respectable inhabitants of Queens County will meet him at John Holroyd's* inn, on Hempstead Plains, on Saturday, August 5th, at 12 o'clock, in

* Holroyd kept a tavern called "The Three Tons," where Joseph D. Armstrong now lives. The following gentlemen met and signed the address in behalf of the county:

Colonel Hamilton, Valentine H. Peters, Esq., Thomas Willett, Esq., Richard Alsop, Esq., Joseph French, Esq., Captain Charles Hicks, Captain Richard Betts, Captain Thomas Van Wyck, Captain Albert Hoogland, Major Kissam, Daniel Kissam, Esq., Samuel Clowes, Esq., John Hewlett, Esq., Dr. Adam Seabury, Captain Benjamin Hewlett, Captain Charles Cornwell, Captain George Rapelye, Thomas Smith, Esq. — See *Revolutionary Incidents*, pp 170, 240.

order to form an address to His Excellency Governor Robertson.

SAMUEL TREDWELL,
Clerk of Regiment of Queens County Militia.

Phillip John Livingston to Major Kissam, Oysterbay.

HELLGATE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1780.

SIR:—His Excellency Lieutenant General Robertson having determined that the property of Rebels, or persons living amongst them without the Lines, should be divided amongst the Refugee families, persons driven from their estates by the Rebels, or fled on account of their loyalty; and being informed that you do not come under the above description, and have obtained an order for the farm of Richard Jackson, lying in the town of Oysterbay, which you have hired to others, has directed me to inform you that he hereby countermands the order for the above farm heretofore given you by General Daniel Jones, and that an order to possess the same by the first day of October next will be given to one or more distressed Refugee families, of which you will be pleased to take notice and advise the tenant or tenants who now hold the farm or any part of it under you, or any others concerned. Your tenant has leave to take off any fall crops from the ground, and the tenant who succeeds yours will have directions to pay you your bill for necessary repairs (if any) done the houses and farm, twelve months' time being allowed for payment of the same; the amount of which, in case of dispute, the General has ordered to be ascertained by three respectable referees of the neighborhood, chosen by the parties, as in other cases of reference.

R. O. *To Major Kissam, Cow Neck.*

Sept. 8, 1780. As Colonel Hamilton has it much at heart, for the honor of Queens County, that their proportion of fuel for the use of the garrison of New York, agreeably to His Excellency Governor Robertson's request, should be completed in due time, he therefore again desires that the Major, Captain and officers will exert themselves and take care that it is properly delivered, the Captains to be accountable for the wood of their respective districts, and to receive the

receipts from the persons appointed by the Barrack Master General for the quantity delivered, who will make return at least once a week to Colonel Hamilton, that he may be enabled to report from time to time to His Excellency the Governor and to the Barrack Master General. Colonel Hamilton cannot refrain, upon this occasion, to congratulate the county on the glorious news just confirmed of the important success gained by His Majesty's troops in the Carolinas over the combined legions of misled and infatuated men under the command of that arch-rebel, Horatio Gates.

SAMUEL TREDWELL, Clerk.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Sept. 16, 1780. As I have it much at heart, the furnishing of our proportion of fuel for the garrison of New York, I am to beg you will be so good as to send me, by the Orderly dragoon, a return of what has been cut and carted in your district. Tell Mr. Okisson I am a good deal surprised that I have not heard from him before now. The oftener he communicates with me upon this head the better. I beg my best compliments to your father and to all the family.

Regimental Orders, Sept. 20, 1780.

Colonel Hamilton having received an order from His Excellency Governor Robertson, desiring that he will give directions to the inhabitants of Queens County that they do immediately thresh out their oats, which is very much wanted at present for His Majesty's service, and deliver them to the Commissary's, at Jamaica and Flushing, for which they will receive ready money. Colonel Hamilton therefore orders that the Captains of Militia will see this punctually performed in their respective districts, and be answerable that the oats are delivered by Monday, 25th instant, as above directed. Colonel Hamilton begs that the Major will exert himself to the eastward, so that this order may be speedily complied with. Whoever neglects or refuses this order must blame themselves if they are foraged upon. Each trooper of the Regiment is to retain as much oats and fresh hay as will serve one troop horse during the winter. The Captains of

the different troops to be answerable that no abuse is made of this order.

Regimental Orders, Sept. 28, 1780.

Colonel Hamilton having just received an order from His Excellency Governor Robertson to give directions that his proclamation relative to the forage be immediately carried into execution and completed by the 20th October. Colonel Hamilton therefore desires and requires that the Captains and officers of the Militia will exert themselves upon this head and give in returns of those who are able to cart it to Brooklyn, and likewise of those who would wish to deliver it at their own barns. To prevent mistakes, and that we may be able to settle both the forage and fuel service at once, Colonel Hamilton desires that the Major and all the Captains will meet him, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in Jamaica, at the house of William Betts, tavern-keeper, on Monday, October 2d, where an officer of the Quartermaster General's department will attend. Any Captain that cannot come must send an officer of the company.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARMED GALLEY, THE }
"CRANE," COW BAY, DEC. 2D. 1780. }
To John Kissam, Major 2d Battalion Militia.

SIR:—I received yours and am sorry I cannot comply with your desire; it not being consistent with my duty as an officer in the British service, to impress any person and then to discharge him, upon application from his friends; but I assure you I shall make everything easy to him that is consistent with the service. I am, sir, your very humble servant,
ROWLAND PHILLIPS.

WESTBURY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1780.
To Major Kissam, in His Majesty's service.

SIR:—You are desired to direct some of my soldiers to get wagons from the inhabitants of Cow Bay, to carry off the oats from on board a ship now lying in the Bay. Being under marching orders every day, I shall employ these here wagons to fetch provisions. I remain, with great regard, sir, your obedient servant,

DE WURMB, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel De Wurmb to Major Kissam.

WESTBURY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1780.

I have repeatedly requested the officers of the Militia to provide for the necessary fuel for the troops in quarters and for their different pickets, on the same footing as has been usual in former times; but I cannot yet perceive that any regulations have been made for that purpose; and if a speedy supply of fire-wood will not take place, I shall not be able to account for any disorders which might attend such unseasonable delays. In order to prevent this, I am to request you, sir, to be so kind and give such directions as will induce the inhabitants at Cow Neck, the Harbor, Cedar Swamp, Wheatly, Wolfer's-hollow, &c., &c., to bring a sufficient quantity of fire-wood to Herricks, Searing-town, the Northside, Westbury, Jericho and Norwich, without loss of time; for I think it very unreasonable that those inhabitants whose houses are full of men and subject to many inconveniences attending it, should be obliged to find every necessities, and in particular that of fire-wood, when others, their neighbors are free from all incommodities. The fruitless application which I have heretofore made to the Captains of the Militia has occasioned me to direct my request to you, sir, and I hope you will have the goodness to expedite the adopting of such measures on the subject as will prove to the advantage of both the troops and the inhabitants in general.

BRIG "ARGO," JANUARY 3D, 1781.

SIR:—I return you thanks for the care and attention toward my men belonging to His Majesty's Brig "Argo," under my command. They were sent by my orders, with an officer. last Tuesday, in pursuit of Rebel whaleboats, which I had intelligence of at Matinecock. They landed and left men to take care of the boat, and when the officer came down to the landing he found the boat gone. I was this day coming over to your place, being very uneasy about them, but in my way I called on board the "Crane" galley, where I was happy to find the Midshipman with five of them. Since which I have had old Mires on board, who gives an account that my boat was at his place, but he could not send her to me for fear of the Rebels' hurting of him

for so doing, and that the Rebels came and carried her away yesterday. As to my people's intention of taking stock, I can vouch for those who came back's honesty, as the punishment for such crimes in the navy is great and severe. Should you come this way, I should be happy at the enjoyment of your company for a few hours. Excuse haste, as the cabin is full of company. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN POERS.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Jan. 8, 1781. As the troops that were cantoned upon this Island for the defence of it are called off for a particular service, I am ordered by the Commander-in-Chief and by the General commanding on Long Island, to have the Militia in readiness to march on the shortest notice, in order to oppose any attempt the enemy may make to land. You will therefore be pleased to give orders for the proper guards and patrols as your zeal for His Majesty's service may suggest. I am likewise to desire that you will order the Captains and officers in your district to call their companies together immediately to inspect their arms and ammunition and see everything in order for a march and for action, in case the Rebels should dare to land. You will likewise have an Orderly man or two constantly in waiting, in order to acquaint me and the nearest commanding officer, of the smallest attempt that may be made by the enemy.

P. S.—Enclosed I send you a copy of yesterday's orders, which you will send to the different Captains. When the troopers are upon duty, they will be paid.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

Feb. 19, 1781. Agreeable to your request, I waited upon the Commissary General of Prisoners and made a point of Alexander Haines' being exchanged. I have spoke to Ensign Thorne about getting some knees for battoes for the Quartermaster General's department. I am therefore to beg you will be so good as to give him what assistance you can in procuring them. I go to town tomorrow, when I will get the commissions for the company at Oysterbay. I beg my best compliments to your father and to all the family.

HERRICKS, THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1781.

SIR!—A sloop being come in at Cow Bay with oats, I beg you will be so good as to order the wagons to bring them up to-morrow, and I would be glad if you would order some patrols of the Militia the night, to prevent any attempt of the whale-boats.* I have sent a guard of twelve men on board the sloop, and shall send patrols of the Light Horse along the shore the night, too; and am, Sir! your obedient servant,

DE SHAW,

Captain of the Mounted Yagers.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, }
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1781. }

SIR:—The demand from the Barrack officer for the ensuing winter's wood for the army has been some time made, and carried into execution in Kings County. From Queens, 6,000 cords are required to be furnished, from the Necks on the north side and the lands within three or four miles of the waters of the Sound, including Little Neck, on the west, to Cold Spring. The inconvenient situation of the south side and the middle of the county will occasion their proportion being reserved for the consumption in winter quarters. And the large demand on this head in Flushing, Jamaica and Newtown, together with the quantity required by the Quartermaster General's department, from Lawrence's Neck, will amount to the share of the western part. Mr. Purden, of the Barrack office, has brought directions from General Robertson. I have promised to consult you on the subject and to endeavor at some regulation that the confusion and damage consequent on the indiscriminate cutting the nearest wood may be avoided, and the supplies obtained at the least expense to the farmer. The proposal made is that each man set off in proportion to his woodland, and either sell the wood to Government by the acre, or be allowed sixteen shillings [per cord] for the standing wood and twelve shillings for the carting, as in Kings County. Mr. Purden meets me again for an answer on Wednesday. My wish is that you would fall on some plan with the Captains Woolley, Van Wyck, Youngs and Coles, and the principal men of the district in question, and furnish me with

* The "Vaughan" Galley lay in Cow Bay, April 10, 1781. The "Crane" Galley lay at City Island.

such information as may answer the expectations of Government, whose wants, since the exhausting of Lloyd's Neck, must be principally supplied from this county. I should be glad to hear from you before Wednesday, but if that cannot be, I shall expect to see you then at Jamaica, when an answer will be required. I am, sir, your most humble servant,

GEORGE D. LUDLOW,

Superintendent of Police.*

JAMAICA, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1781. }
OFFICE OF POLICE. }

We, the undersigned, appointed by the inhabitants of the north side of Queens County to agree with the Barrack Master General respecting a requisition of 6,000 cords of wood to be furnished for the use of Government, from the west side of Little Neck to Cold Spring, to the eastward, agree and undertake as follows: 1. That 2,000 cords of wood shall be delivered at the wood-yard at New York by the 1st day of May ensuing; 2,000 on or before the 1st day of July, and the remaining 2,000 before the 1st of October ensuing the date hereof, for which we are to receive, on behalf of the proprietors, at the rate of £3.15 per cord, New York cordage. 2. To facilitate the transportation by water, and secure its safe conveyance, two armed vessels are to be kept by Government on the proper parts of the coast, to cover the boats employed and to protect them passing and repassing.

Signed, DANIEL KISSAM, EDWARD THORNE,
DAVID BROOKS, JOHN KISSAM, JOHN
REMSEN, JAMES TOWNSEND, PRIOR
TOWNSEND, DAVID VALENTINE.

COW NECK, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1781.

There being a requisition from the Barrack Office for 6,000 cords of wood to be furnished for the ensuing winter's supply for the troops, and a contract being entered into by several persons in behalf of the inhabitants from the west side of Little Neck to Cold Spring, within three or four miles or more of the Sound, for the faithful performance of which they have bound themselves, to deliver 2,000 cords at New York by the 1st of May, 2,000 more by the 1st of July, and the remaining 2,000 by the 1st of October next,

† See Revolutionary Incidents, p. 239.

for which the contractors are to receive, on behalf of the proprietors, £3.15 per cord; and the quota of your district being fixed at 1,501 cords, I am therefore to desire you'll immediately quota your proportion on the whole inhabitants of your district, in order that the proprietors may deliver the same by the time, or enable the contractors to fulfill their engagements to the Barrack Master General. The utmost exertion is required on your part and of the inhabitants. Should any of the inhabitants of your district be so obstinate as to refuse to cut their proportion and deliver it at such places as shall be appointed by the contractors, they will be subject to have a double proportion cut on them.

LIST OF PROPRIETORS OF WOODLAND ON COW NECK, GREAT NECK, &C., WITH APPORTIONMENT OF CORDS TO BE CUT.

	Acres.	Cords.		Acres.	Cords.
Jacob Mott*	5 1½		Benjamin Kissam	3 3	
Mich'l Mudge & son	18 30		Benjamin Akerly	6 10	
Israel Pearsall	40 80		Dr. Samuel Latham	20 25	
Richard Kirk	16 26		Joseph Thorne*	10 3	
Jeremiah Robbins	8 16		Joseph Pearsall	14 16	
Hend'k Onderdonck	10 13		Adrian Onderdonck	11 16	
Joshua Willis*	6 1½		Rich. Thorne, C. N.	6 9	
George Weeks	7 14		Elbert Van Nostrand	1	
William Valentine	10 16		Caleb Morrell	2 4	
Wid. (Thos.) Ireland*	2 3½		Cornelius Cornell	3 6	
Timothy Smith	24 50		Daniel Brinckerhoff	15 30	
Thos. Appleby & son	40 80		John Schenck	13 26	
James Hewlett	15 30		Peter Schenck	3½ 7	
Samuel Hewlett	20 40		Martin Schenck	22 60	
John Burtis	14 20		William Smith	10 22	
William Hutchings	8 18		George Kapelye	15 32	
John Sands	30 60		John Searing	10 22	
Daniel Kissam	32 64		Widow Lawrence*	3 5	
And. & Elb. Hegeman	15 32		Charles Hicks	15 30	
Dan'l Hegeman & son	22 44		Robert Mitchell*	1 1	
Petrus Onderdonck	15 25		John Allen	20 36	
Wid. & Dan'l Kapelye	7 7		John Thorne	16 36	
William Salt*			Richard Thorne	16 36	
Obadiah Demilt*	7 11		Widow Cornell	6 10	
Widow Vanderbilt & Durye	18 36		George Cornell	6 10	
Hendrick Vanderbilt & daughter*	22 7		Samuel Mott Cornell	7 11	
Widow (Tristram) Dodge*	6 1½		Charles Cornell	7 11	
Joseph Dodge*	15 4		Samuel Tredwell	16 24	
Lieut. Robert Sutton	5		William Thorne	14 30	
Adam Mott	25 50		Phillip Allen & sons	36 70	
Stephen Mott	18 36		Abram Schenck	11 20	
Thomas Thorne	10 20		John Allen, Jr.	8 16	
Henry Sands*	66 19		Henry, Samuel and James Allen	34 60	
Joshua Cornell	10 18		Henry Stocker	8 16	
Simon Sands	14 20		Benjamin Woolley	3 7	
Richard Sands	15 20		John Tolley	2 2	
Edward Sands	4 8		Benjamin Hewlett	6 10	
John Mott's estate	10 12		George Hewlett	6 10	
John Cornell	12		John Woolley	6 10	
Dr. David Brooks	25 50		Daniel Kissam, Jr.	12 12	
Capt. Steph. Thorne	20 20		John Mitchell	13 26	
Thomas Dodge	20 20		Widow Mitchell	20 40	
Caleb Cornwell*	1 1		Lawrence Hewlett	6 12	
Israel Baxter*	5 8		Widow Tredwell	6 12	
John Mitchell & son	14 28		Thomas Tredwell*	10 17	
Daniel Whitehead			Benjamin Tredwell	10 22	
Kissam*	30 8		William Mott	30 60	
Joseph Kissam	10 12		John Morrell	8 16	
			Henry Hauxhurst	4 7	

* Name inserted from another list and date.

		Acres.	Cords.
1st District,	Captain Woolley,	1,096	1,901
2d "	Captain Youngs,	579	1,151
3d "	Mr. Sands,	654	1,501
4th "	Little Neck,	73	147
5th "	Captain Abram Van Wyck,	300	651
6th "	Captain Thomas Van Wyck,	300	651
		3,002	6,002

Prior Townsend to Major Kissam.

LATTING-TOWN, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1781.

When we parted with you last, you told us we might send to you on the Friday following for orders respecting the wood. George Underhill doth now apply to you for orders. Our company meets to-morrow afternoon. I shall expect some orders from you, which will be highly necessary, and whenever we get them we shall do our endeavors to put them in execution; and if the commissions are made out, we should be glad that our officers might have them, in order that the contract might be fulfilled. I further would wish to know what number of [boats] you have in your quarter that undertakes to carry the wood contracted for, as there is some with us that is now waiting an answer.

COW NECK, MARCH 6TH, 1781.

To Mr. Purden.

SIR:—You may remember when we contracted for the delivery of the requisition of wood by Government, it was agreed, in order to facilitate the transportation thereof, that there should be two armed vessels to cover the coasts and protect the boats in passing and repassing. It therefore becomes necessary that they should attend on that business immediately, as any delay must necessarily retard the matter and prevent a performance of the contract. We must therefore, sir, beg your assistance to prevent that mischief, as there has already been some delay occasioned thereby. We doubt not, therefore, you will see it immediately done, as it becomes at present absolutely necessary. We desire that one may be stationed at present at Cow Bay and the other at Hempstead Harbor, with orders to remove to the other harbors as occasion may require. Your attention to this matter will much oblige, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN KISSAM,

In behalf of the contractors.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29TH, 1781.

To John Kissam, Esq.

SIR:—Yours of the 28th I have received. The removal of the armed vessels from the Sound is an unexpected occurrence, and which the King's service has made necessary for the present. As soon as it is practicable, you may depend that guard-vessels will be ordered to reassume their stations. But the contractors may go on with the cutting the wood, and if they think it safe, cart it to the landings. I am extremely happy to observe that most part of the farmers show a disposition to enable the contractors to fulfill their engagements, and you may be assured that no censure will fall on the contractors for not delivering the wood at the fixed periods, if suitable convoys are not furnished in season. I am, sir, your most humble servant,

WILLIAM CROSBIE,

Barrack Master General.

NORTHSIDE, HEMPSTEAD, }
APRIL 1ST, 1781. }

Major de Wurmb's compliments to Major Kissam and acquaints him that there is a picket of one officer and 40 men from to-day till to-morrow at Cow Bay, (Dr. Latham's house), in case any whale-boats should come this night at Cow Neck, Major Kissam may send there for support.

A list of the wood carted to the landing at Oysterbay, in Captain Daniel Youngs' Company, March 20, 1781, 50 cords.

A return of the state of the Company of Militia of Captain Daniel Youngs, at Oysterbay, March 20, 1781: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 80 Privates, — Drummer; 20 Quakers.

Regimental Orders. April 10, 1781.

To Major Kissam, to be forwarded by him to the Captains to the Eastward.

As the time fast approaches when horses will be wanted in the Quartermaster General's department, and that a demand will be made on Queens County for that purpose, Colonel Hamilton therefore requests and desires that the Captains, in their respective districts, will

in the meantime look out for good, serviceable horses, as none but young and stout ones will be taken, and for which a generous price will be given. The deficiency (if any) will be made up, as usual, by a small tax, to be levied by the Captains on every person in the county, agreeable to the cess-roll, or the value of their estates. Proper judges will be appointed on each side to inspect and value the horses as formerly, and Colonel Hamilton will give them as early notice as possible of the number demanded and the place of rendezvous. Colonel Hamilton is so well acquainted with the loyalty of Queens County, and of their readiness upon every occasion to serve His Majesty, that he thinks it needless to say any more upon the head, only to assure them that he will be happy to assist and serve them.

WESTBURY, APRIL 21ST, 1781.

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—I had the honor to receive yours this evening, and have forwarded the letter to Major Delancey immediately. The bearers of flags of truce, agreeable to general orders, are to be sent back as soon as they have delivered their dispatches; but if William Heron has to transact business in his private affairs on this Island, he must first obtain His Excellency Governor Robertson's particular leave for that purpose; and I shall therefore have the honor to wait upon you, sir, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in order to see whether Heron's request is likely to be granted, and till that time I beg to detain him at your house or any other proper place. I am, with great regard, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

DE WURMB, Lieutenant-Colonel.

WESTBURY, APRIL 23D, 1781.

To Major Kissam, Cow Bay.

SIR:—I enclose a passport for Mr. Heron, and should wish for his return to Stamford whenever the wind will permit of it. I have not yet received an answer from New York, but as soon as those things wanted by General Parsons shall arrive, I will not fail to forward them to the General by another flag. I have the honor to be, with great regard, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

DE WURMB, Lieutenant-Colonel.

BROOKLYN, APRIL 26TH, 1781.

To Captain Poers, Commander of His Majesty's Brig "Argo," &c., &c., &c.

SIR :—Major General De Riedesel begs you will, in compliance with the directions from headquarters, as you will see by the enclosed extract of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, order Mr. William Heron's boat, which you took possession of a few days ago, back, in all haste, to the place where you first found her; and the men who navigated her will be sent, without any delay, to that place, to receive their boat; and it is requested, sir, that you will please to give such particular directions to your people, that she and everything belonging to her may be restored to them as complete as she was found, without any further detention whatever.

WESTBURY, APRIL 27TH, 1781.

Lieutenant-Colonel De Wurmb to Major Kissam.

SIR :—The enclosed papers will inform you that the people belonging to the flag of Mr. Heron are to be sent to the other side, as soon as Mr. Heron returns. The prisoners I hereby send, and beg you will be kind enough to guard them until they leave the Island; and in case of necessity, to furnish them with provisions, which shall be paid for whenever you will let me know the price thereof. The boat, which was taken by the "Argo" brig, will perhaps arrive at Hempstead Harbor to-day. If you think it necessary, some Yagers may stay with the prisoners as a guard.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S IMMEDIATE SERVICE.

EXPRESS BY THE ORDERLY DRAGOON.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

May 5, 1781. I beg you will forward the enclosed order as fast as possible, for fear of mistakes. I shall expect to see you by 9 o'clock, on Wednesday, at Jamaica. Your calf is fit to take away. He eats grass like a cow. I beg my compliments to the old gentleman.

R. O. May 5, 1781. Colonel Hamilton again reminds the Captains of Queens County that the horses demanded by the Quartermaster General for His Majesty's immediate service are to be delivered on Wednesday, 9th

instant, at Jamaica, by 9 o'clock in the morning. Each company of foot is to furnish nine horses, and each troop of horse is to furnish four horses. Colonel Hamilton need not repeat that none but strong young horses will pass; as he is confident that the Captains and officers, as well as the men, will do their duty like loyal subjects who have the good of His Majesty's service warmly at heart. Lieutenant Talman, of Captain Hoogland's company, and Mr. Oliver Waters, of the troop, are appointed to inspect and value the horses, on the part of the county, and as some expenses will attend this duty, these gentlemen will give in their charge to the Captains, who are to raise it by a small tax or cess upon every individual. Colonel Hamilton thinks it necessary to inform the inhabitants, who are not so well acquainted with military matters, that the life of almost every expedition or enterprise depends in a great measure on the Quartermaster General's department being well supplied with teams and horses for transporting of guns, ammunition, provisions, rum, &c., &c., &c., without which the best officer or soldier can do but little! The smallest reflection upon this head must certainly induce the inhabitants of loyal Queens County to bring forth their horses on the appointed day, in number and in strength.

Riedesel to Colonel Hamilton.

BROOKLYN, MAY 10TH, 1781.

SIR :—I beg you and the Militia under your command, in particular Captain Hewlett with the Queens County Militia Light Horse, will accept my best thanks for their alertness and spirited conduct in taking the troublesome plunderer who styles himself Captain Dickey,* with his Lieutenant Hendrickson and the crew under his orders. I shall take pleasure in reporting the same to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the favorable light it merits.

R. O. May 13, 1781. It is with the highest pleasure and satisfaction that Colonel Hamilton acquaints the Regiment of Queens County Militia in general that he is directed by the Major General Baron de Riedesel, commanding on Long Island, to return them his best thanks for their alert behavior upon

* See Revolutionary Incidents, p. 199.

many occasions ; but particularly to Captain Stephen Hewlett, of the Troop, and his party, for their recent alert and spirited conduct in taking the noted Rebel partizan plunderer, Alexander Dickey, with his Lieutenant, crew and boat ; and he assures them he will represent it to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the favorable light it merits. So public a testimony of the General's approbation must be pleasing to the captors, as it redounds honor to themselves, honor to their commanding officers and honor to the county at large, and will certainly stimulate them upon similar occasions in the cause of loyalty.

I beg Major Kissam will be so good as to send copies of the above orders to the several Captains in his district, whom he will direct to read it at the head of their different companies.

To Major Kissam, to be forwarded by him to the Officers to the eastward and southward.

R. O. June 1, 1781. Colonel Hamilton was greatly surprised and much hurt to learn from the Quartermaster General that loyal Queens County had been so backward in furnishing their proportion of horses for that department ! He has obtained a farther day for to make up the deficiency. Colonel Hamilton therefore desires and expects that all the Captains of Horse and Foot do meet him and Major Kissam at Jamaica, on Tuesday, 12th instant, with the deficient horses, for which they will receive the full value, provided they are strong young horses. Any Captain who is absent without sending a good excuse may depend upon being severely fined and reported to the Commander-in-Chief and Governor for disobedience of orders. Colonel Hamilton is determined to do his duty, and let the blame fall where it ought.

WOOD.

MUSQUETO COVE, JUNE 5TH, 1781.

An account of the quantity of the contract wood at the different landings, from Red Spring Point to Oak Neck, on the Sound, viz. :

Cords.		Cords.	
John Cock,	7	Henry Cock,	25
David Tilly,	1	William Cock,	14
Stephen Frost,	40	John & Dan Underhill,	34
Prior Townsend,	10	John Hawx,	4
William Latting,	10	Jacob Valentine,	18
James and John Sands,	20	John Weeks, Ensign,	6
Nathaniel Coles,	25	Daniel Cock,	40
Venus Townsend,	40	James Carpenter,	4

Contract wood within Hempstead Harbor:

Cords.		Cords.	
James Townsend,	12	Joseph Craft,	3
John Jackson,	4	Robert Coles,	4
Coles Carpenter,	10	Albert, William and	
Joseph Wood,	3	Derick Coles,	3
Caleb Coles,	10		

BROOKLYN, JUNE 4TH, 1781.

To Colonel Hamilton, commanding the Queens County Militia.

SIR :—Having received His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's commands, I have to request you will direct the proper officers of Militia under your orders to make a search through all the roads, woods, houses, huts, &c., in Queens County, on the night of Wednesday to Thursday next, and take up all persons under the following descriptions : 1. People who may or appear to belong to the navy ; 2. all stragglers who are not inhabitants of Long Island, or not well known by respectable characters for being quiet subjects ; 3. such as have not passports as Refugees, from His Majesty's officers or others authorized to give certificates ; 4. or any one that cannot produce some kind of warrantable protection from faithful, loyal subjects, to testify and prove their characters.

When you have taken up those who cannot give the required accounts of themselves, you will please to send them, with the proper guard, to the Fort, at Brooklyn, with a report of the prisoners' names, from whence they came, where they have resided, and what has been and is their occupation, profession or employment, till and when they were taken up. If the Regular Military assistance should be wanted, it will be immediately granted by the nearest posts, on your showing this letter to the commanding officer, with my request to grant it. You will have the goodness to keep the whole secret till the moment of putting it into execution ; afterwards to signify the same to me, with the circumstances of its success. As it has been particularly mentioned that there are many of the seamen belonging to the navy, at and about Rockaway, it is requested that the officer who may have the search of that district will make the strictest enquiry through it. Your very obedient, humble servant,

RIEDELSE, Major General.

Colonel Hamilton sends the above to Major Kissam, for him to forward to the officers to the eastward and southward.

Colonel Hamilton to Major Kissam.

June 6, 1781. Enclosed I send you an order I have received from General De Riedesel, which you will be pleased to see fully executed in your district. You will likewise be so good as to inform me, by express, of your success, and forward the prisoners to me with all dispatch. You have likewise an order respecting the deficient horses, which you will take care to enforce. Let you and me do our duty, at all events, and let the blame fall where it ought.

General Riedesel's orders must be put in execution this night and to-morrow morning.

[1781, June 30. Major Kissam was surprised at night, and carried off by the Rebels to Connecticut.—*See Revolutionary Incidents*, p. 173.]

WETHERSFIELD, AUGUST 16TH, 1781.

To Daniel Kissam, Esq.

HONORED SIR:—Mine of 27th July, if it got safe to you, must have informed you of my being at this place on parole, with a circuit of three miles from my lodging; since which I have remained in the same situation; and a day or two ago I was informed by Mr. Reed, who was last week brought away from East Hampton, that the Commissary of Prisoners here had made a proposal of a parole, exchanging Mr. Reed and myself for Colonel St. John and son, acquainting Governor Franklin that, should it not take place, he should be under the necessity of retaliating on us, which I cannot say but my fears are greater than my hopes will be the case. I yesterday got leave and took a ride to Hartford to see Mr. Jeremiah Platt and his brother Ebenezer, who, on their first hearing of my being at this place immediately came to see me, to know whether I was in want of anything, and every few days since, Ebenezer takes a ride to see me, and with me yesterday made application to the Deputy Commissary for leave to go to Long Island and New York on my parole, for a few days, in order to work an exchange, but he informed us that he had often been censured for such indulgences, and could not grant it without leave from the Commissary General of Prisoners; and therefore I cannot do anything at present myself, and expect I must remain here a long time, unless some friend make an interest for some other person to be offered. If Colonel

St. John should not be permitted to come out, there have been four Captains of whale-boats, —, —, Sellow and Foster, prisoners to Colonel Hamilton, which Governor Franklin* has had, three of which have been exchanged for the Associated Refugees since my being here; and I think in justice Colonel Hamilton has a right to expect from the Board of Directors at least one of their prisoners for a parole or exchange for me.

If it is concluded I must stay any time, or winter here, I could wish to have some winter clothing sent to me soon, as the morning and evening already begin to be a little cool, and I expect by the first frost my pockets will be nipt pretty well of cash, and consequently a little of that commodity will be not disagreeable to me, as I find all places nearly alike—no living without money, and especially one in my situation, expenses running much higher than I expected. What way to get things to me, I cannot inform you of, but should wish that some friend might come with them in a flag. At present I quarter at the house of Captain Absalom Williams, in Wethersfield, and should I be removed from here, anything that can be left for me will be forwarded by him; and I could wish to hear from the family and friends, as I have not heard a word from any one there since my leaving the Island. Communicate my love to all and acquaint them I should have written to them, but the uncertainty of a safe conveyance renders it difficult. If I had one of my old social friends with me here, the country would be pleasant enough to make it agreeable, although a number of the inhabitants, I find, endeavor to make it so to me, as there is a good deal of company, and I enjoy health well. Mr. Ebenezer Platt, who carries this for me to Norwalk, is now waiting, and I wish it might arrive safe to you. If Colonel Hamilton and friends want my continuance here, pray send me a good sum of money and two inkstands. I am, honored sir, your dutiful son,

JOHN KISSAM.

PAROLE.

"I, John Kissam, Major of Militia in Queens County, on Long Island, in British

* 1781, Jan 8. Board of Directors of Associated Loyalists: William Franklin, Daniel Cox, George Rome, Anthony Stewart, Josiah Martin, George D. Ludlow, George Leonard, Timothy Ruggles, Edward Lutwyche and Robert Alexander.

service, do hereby acknowledge myself a prisoner of war to the United States of America, and being now indulged the liberty of returning to the city of New York on parole, do pledge my faith and sacred honor that I will not say, do, or cause to be said or done, anything that can be in any shape construed to injure the welfare of the said United States; and that unless I can effect an exchange of myself for some officer of like rank or for some other such person as shall be agreed to and accepted by Abraham Skinner, Esq., the American Commissary of Prisoners, I will return by the way of Elizabethtown Point, on New Jersey, and render myself a prisoner to said Commissary General or to his order, or to some one acting under him, within thirty days of this date."

The within is a true copy of parole signed by Major John Kissam. Whereupon it is desired he may pass on directly to Norwalk and from thence to New York, in such way as shall be thought best by the Authority there, he behaving as becometh, &c.

EZ. WILLIAMS,

Deputy Commissary General of Prisoners.

EXCHANGE.

To whom it may concern. I do certify that Major Kissam, of the Regiment of Queens County Militia, of Long Island, was regularly exchanged for Major George Wright, of the Pennsylvania Militia, at New York, the 20th of October, 1781.

JOSHUA LORING,

Commissary General of Prisoners.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Whereas the regulations hitherto made for the protection of Great and Cow Necks are found by experience to be attended with many inconveniences; it is ordered that Captains Thorne and Cornell procure fourteen sufficient and trusty men to mount guard each night on Cow and Great Necks, at such places as they shall judge proper, the Captains to levy ten shillings per man per month from every person within their beat, who is sixteen years of age and upwards; and out of this fund to pay each man doing duty six shillings per day for the service required. Such persons whose poverty must necessarily excuse them from the contribution are to be

excepted out of this order, and a return of their names made to the Commanding Officer.

G. G. LUDLOW, Colonel.

CAVEAT.

SIR:—I having with sundry others entered into a contract with Government to deliver six thousand cords of wood to the wood-yards of the Barrack Master General, by certain periods, and it being represented to me that your people have sundry times taken some of the wood at the landing, to be appropriated for that use. As this, sir, tends to lessen the quantity and impose a harder burden upon us, and to discourage the carting the wood to the landing; we must beg that you would adopt some other methods for furnishing wood for your vessel, unless by concurrence of the Barrack Master General, who may account to us for so much. The heavy burden we are under obliges us to make this application, as every person's proportion is laid out for him to supply: [and this action of yours] must alter the whole mode of our proceeding.

JOHN KISSAM.

OFFICE OF POLICE, }
JAMAICA, NOVEMBER 23D, 1781.)

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—In pursuance of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Robertson's proclamation, requiring the inhabitants of Long Island to furnish an immediate supply of wood for the citizens of New York in their present distress; and for the fulfillment of the requisitions therein contained; you are hereby called on, required and empowered to oversee and carry into execution the following regulation: The inhabitants of Cow Neck, Great Neck and Little Neck, and so many of those living to the eastward as cart to the landings at Hempstead Harbor, are hereby ordered to cut and cart, without delay, to the nearest landing-places, so much wood each as will amount to half the quota laid on them, in consequence of an assessment made with the Barrack Master General's office last spring, for the supply of six thousand cords of wood from the north side of the Island; and all persons subject to this order are to consider this wood for the use of the private inhabitants of the city, and to sell the same at the public affixed rates for the purpose aforesaid. Those who

shall neglect or refuse to comply with the quota assigned them, are to be compelled, by employing proper persons to do this duty, who are to be benefitted by the whole emolument arising from the sale of such refractory persons' wood.*

In the enforcing this order you will take such measures as to you shall seem most effectual for the immediate supply so much wanted, and when any person is found so lost to his private interest and deaf to the public call as to decline this necessary business, you are not only to assign his property (hereby allotted) to others willing to execute the same, but to represent him to the Office of Police. Sir, your most humble servant,

GEORGE D. LUDLOW.

OFFICE OF POLICE, }
JAMAICA, DECEMBER 21ST, 1781. }

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—I have just received a letter from the Governor, signifying the distress of the inhabitants of New York, from the want of wood, and his intentions of sending all the vessels that can be procured to make one trip to the Necks. He wishes to know the quantity of wood and the landings where it is to be found. Without your information I cannot answer him particularly. In the meanwhile may I say, in general, that the quantity demanded will be ready for those that call? and that the landings are at Little Neck and both sides of Cow and Great Necks? Your answer by the bearer will greatly oblige, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE D. LUDLOW.

OFFICE OF POLICE, }
JAMAICA, MARCH 18TH, 1782. }

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—The Barrack Master General informs me that a considerable part of the six thousand cords of wood remain yet due from the inhabitants, particularly about Oysterbay. The wants of the wood-yard are great and immediate. I think it but just that the severest measures should be taken to compel the neglecting farmers, before new demands are made; and beg therefore that you would be at the trouble (with the other gentlemen

who were appointed) to procure a return of the delinquents as soon as possible. My orders are to appoint Refugees and others to cut their wood without delay, by way of immediate supply, and to punish them for contempt of the several injunctions. I wish also to have a return of the residue of wood due under the proclamation, and from whom, that the same means may be made use of against them. The Captains of Militia are required to furnish you the state of their several beats and to give whatever assistance you may think necessary to require. I submit to your consideration whether the most effectual way to execute the intentions of Government would not be to authorize Mr. Okerson to cut and cart by the return-list, when obtained, he employing persons under him (and paying them) to make a return of his proceedings. Colonel Crosby will send vessels, if required, to any landing, and the instant execution of some such mode is required for a present supply, as well as to prevent the wood in your quarter from being subject to an establishment under the Barrack office. I am, sir, with esteem, your most humble servant, GEORGE D. LUDLOW.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17TH, 1782.

To Judge Ludlow, Office of Police, Jamaica.

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of a notice given to the Barrack Master General that fifteen hundred cords of wood would be ready to be delivered at Cold Spring Harbor, seventeen vessels have been sent to take it on board, and are now lying there idle on pretences formed by Captain Van Wyck. Let me beg that you will immediately give directions that may procure dispatch for these vessels. It is a great loss to Government and a reflection on the Police, if such an obstinate disobedience should be continued and remain unpunished. The bearer will carry your orders and be assistant in carrying them into execution. I am, dear sir, your humble servant, JAMES JOHNSON.

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—Please to issue the necessary orders and take the wood in question, as well as compel the farmers to load it. You are fully informed, and see the expediency of preventing delay. GEORGE D. LUDLOW, Supt.

* The list of 63 farmers who delivered wood is here omitted.

Major Kissam to Captain Thomas Van Wyck.

COW NECK, APRIL 20TH, 1782.

It being represented to His Excellency Governor Robertson that the inhabitants in your district have refused to send their proportion of contracted wood and load the vessels that were sent to take the same on board, I have received express directions from the Police to direct that you will, with the force of your company, put on board such persons' proportion of wood as are refractory and refuse to send it, whenever a convoy of vessels attends to receive the same; and that the whole quota of six hundred and fifty cords be ready without delay, and prevent the mischief that must necessarily ensue from the continuance of the obstinate disobedience of the inhabitants.

OFFICE OF POLICE, }
JAMAICA, APRIL 22D, 1782. }

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—By direction of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Robertson, permission is hereby given William Roe,* of Stamford, to come with a flag into Oysterbay Harbor and return with his wife, children and household goods. Permission is also granted, under the same authority, to Oliver Lawrence to come into Cow Bay, with a flag of truce, and fetch his sister Deborah. These persons are to return as soon as convenient, and not to pass beyond the habitations of those they are to take back with them. These conditions are to be enforced by your orders, or those appointed by you.

GEORGE D. LUDLOW, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF POLICE, }
JAMAICA, JUNE 1ST, 1782. }

To Major Kissam.

SIR:—The chief supplies of fuel for the ensuing winter must be furnished by this Island, and of course the demand very large. I have thought it better for the farmer to cut and cart his share than let it be done by strangers, and I have proposed a quota. The demand from Little to Lloyd's Necks will be

* William Roe, of Oysterbay, furnished secret intelligence to the American cause, in the fall of 1777, and after, till he was informed against, and then he had to flee to the Main, in 1780, to escape British vengeance.

as last year, six thousand cords.* I wish to see you, with the Captains of that district, and confer on the best mode to procure a compliance and preserve the farmers' property. Will you acquaint them and meet me at the office on Wednesday next? Could I see you before that day and talk the matter over, it would be agreeable to, sir, your most humble servant,

GEORGE D. LUDLOW, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF POLICE, }
JAMAICA, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1782. }

To Major John Kissam.

SIR:—I have seen the Governor on the subject of the flag. He objects to one expressly for this purpose. But notwithstanding, the two persons pointed out may go, under your directions and safe-conduct. Let them confine themselves to the errand, and they will be justified. If the plundering† is not stopped by the inhabitants on the other shore, one general scene of desolation must be the consequence. It is therefore a common interest there, as well as here, to bring such villains to punishment. I am, sir, your most humble servant,

GEORGE D. LUDLOW, Superintendent.

SHELburn, N. S., }
FEBRUARY 10TH, 1786. }

To Mr. John Kissam.

DEAR SIR:—I am sorry that you have left our country so soon, for had you not, you would have been likely to have had your loss made up. The Commissioners are at Halifax now, taking in the claims of the Loyalists. My advice to you is to get a certificate from your State, of your losses and damages, and services you did for Government, and come to Shelburn in the spring; for they are to be here and take in all claims. This is from your friend to serve,

RICHARD TOWNSEND.

GRANVILLE, N. S., }
FEBRUARY 22D, 1786. }

To Mr. John Kissam, at Cow Neck, L. I.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity, with the blessing of God, to inform you that

* The list of 90 farmers who delivered wood is here omitted.

† See Revolutionary Incidents, p. 177.

I am well, and all the family, and hoping this may find you and all the family and all friends the same. These few lines are to inform you that the Commissioners are coming from England to Halifax, respecting the claims of the Loyalists, and it is expected they will go to St. John by the first of May. I am sorry that you never sent your claims home, as there was an Act of Parliament for that purpose. But estimates are going to them every day, and they are very particular of asking them why they did not comply with the Act of Parliament. But I believe that if you come and give yours in by the first of May, I make no doubt, as yours stands so fair, but what you may get some of your losses again. If you come, you must bring a certificate of the confiscation of it, [your father's farm], of the sale of it, when and where, with the Governor of the State's seal on it; as that is requested of every one, of their claims to have the Governor's seal of that [State] where it is confiscated and sold, which I make no doubt but what you can get.

I expect this sloop right back, by which you may have a chance to come. And if you come, bring your commission with you, as it may be of service to you. Mrs. Thorne joins with me in love to you and all the family and all enquiring friends. So I remain your friend to serve,

EDWARD THORNE.

At the close of this interesting correspondence we may add that Colonel Hamilton left in 1783, and died in Edinburgh, 1795. George Duncan Ludlow and his brother, Gabriel G., both died in honored exile, in New Brunswick, 1808. Major Kissam, at the peace, went to Nova Scotia, but shortly returned, and died on his paternal homestead, in his 81st year, 1828, beloved and respected.*

SUFFERINGS OF FRIENDS IN FLUSHING.

1776. Taken from Daniel Bowne, for refusing military service, by Captain Hoog-

* Some account of most of the Tories mentioned in this book may be found in Sabine's *Lives of the Loyalists*, wherein are about 1,000 names, (filling 32 pages), copied, without crediting, from my *Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County*.

land's warrant, a silver watch, worth £7, and a looking-glass, worth £3.

1776, 29th of 8th month. Taken from John Bowne, by the Major of the Light Horse, for the use of the army, 21 old sheep, at 13 shillings each, and 15 lambs, at 11 shillings each; and 9th of 9th month, taken by Captain Moxome, 31 bushels of oats, at 3 shillings per bushel.

1776. Distresses made upon the goods of Ebenezer Beaman, by order of the militia officers: A dictionary, worth 12 shillings; two large pewter basins, 16 shillings; diaper, tablecloth, and pewter tunnel, 28 shillings; looking-glass, £3; an iron-shod cart and tackling, £14; a horse, £18, 14s. 1781. Jacob Lawrence, with three others, took a riding saddle, worth £5.

1776. Taken from John Lawrence by the militia Sergeant, for not appearing under arms, a warming-pan, to the value of £1.

1777. Taken from Ann Field, by order of Captain Hoogland, being to serve military purposes, a watch, worth £8; 2½ bushels of wheat, £1, 10s.; a horse, £25. 1781. Three turkeys, worth 50 shillings, on a demand of 24 shillings for guarding the fort at Whitestone.

1777. Taken from John Bowne, for not appearing with the militia, a fat hog, £5. 1778. Taken by Captain Hoogland, for not appearing under arms when required by the militia officers, household goods, worth £2, 3s. 6d. 1781. On a demand of 39 shillings, to defray the charge of guarding the fort at Whitestone, a pair of boots, £2, 8s.

1778, 5th month. Abel Thomas, a traveling preacher, says: "After the meeting at Westchester, we went down to the water-side to go over to Long Island. There was no boat there. We made a smoke for a signal to the ferryman on the other side to come for us, which he did, but informed us he was under obligation to send all strangers that he brought over to Colonel Hamilton's, at Flushing. When we were over, he sent a guard with us to the Colonel. We informed him that we intended to hold meetings on the island. His answer to us was that 'if that was our business it was a pity to hinder us.' He readily gave us a permit to travel through the island. We visited eight meetings, one a day, and then crossed the Sound.

1780. Taken from John Farrington, a gun, worth £2; a table, £3; 2 hogs, £8, 10s.

1781. Taken by Jacob Lawrence, by Captain Hoogland's order, linen, worth £3, 12s. 1782. Goods taken, worth £3, 11s. 4.

1780, April 3. Isaac Underhill and Thomas Willett, being desired by the British commanding officers at Flushing to view the damages, or quantities of timber cut off a certain tract of timber land consisting of about 25 acres, belonging to John Bowne, conclude there hath been taken 5 standard cords for the use of His Majesty's troops.

David Colden certifies the above appraisers to be men of fair character, and well qualified to make the estimate.

1781, 12th of 2d month. Jacob Lawrence, Sergeant, with others, took away from James Bowne, 11 fowls, worth £3, on a demand of 39 shillings for guarding the fort, &c.

1781, 24th of 2d month. David Rowland, Sergeant, came to Isaac Underhill's and demanded £4 for money advanced for a horse to go in the King's service, and for expense in guarding the fort, &c., and on his refusing to pay it, went into his mill and took 8 bushels of Indian corn, worth £4.

1781, 3d month. There came to John Farrington's house, David Rowland, a Sergeant under Captain Hoogland, for a demand of £3, 8s, took away a piece of linen, worth £3, 3s, being levied by way of tax, as was said, to defray the expense of guarding the fort at Whitestone.

1781. Taken at sundry times, from John Burling, Jr., for fines, by order of Captain Hoogland, to answer militia purposes: A pewter dish, worth 8 shillings; 6 pewter plates, 12 shillings; a pair of tongs, 12 shillings; a table-cloth, £1, 10s.; 7 pewter plates, 14 shillings; a copper sauce-pan, 8 shillings; a pair of andirons, £2; 6 silver tea spoons, £1, 10s. 1781. Taken by Philip Husted, 2½ bushels of corn and bag, to defray the expense of guarding the fort at Whitestone, £1, 10s. 1781. Jacob Lawrence took, on demand of 27 shillings, an overcoat and a dung-hill fowl, worth 50 shillings.

1781. Taken from Willet Bowne, at sundry times, by order of Captain Hoogland, (being fines to answer military purposes), a geography, worth 14 shillings; 6 pewter plates, 12 shillings; 2 bushels of wheat and the bag, £2; 9 bushels of corn, £3, 12s.; a watch, £8. 1781. Two bushels of corn and the bag, £1, 4s.

1781, 4th of 3d month. Then came Moses Fowler, and demanded of Phebe Cornell £4. On her refusal to pay, he searched her closet and found money to the value of £3, 18s, being levied by way of tax, as was said, for defraying the expense of guarding the fort at Whitestone.

1781, 29th of 6th month. Philip Husted, Sergeant, and Jacob Lawrence with him, demanded 25 shillings of Solomon Underhill, for guarding the fort, and took wheat to that value.

Total amount of distrains of Friends in Flushing, from 1776 to 1782, was £194, 11s. 10d.

A list of Friends who, being opposed to war, were fined and distressed of their goods for refusing to stand guard, go on an alarm, furnish horses for war, work on the fort at Brooklyn, or do any kind of military service:

1777.

Feb. 27. Stephen Denton and John Waters, having a key with them, unlocked Samuel Willets' chest, and took £1, 10s, for his son not appearing at an alarm; and Aug. 16, took a saddle, worth 21 shillings, and a side of leather, 10 shillings. In June, Penn Weeks took 10 shillings, which he found in a garment hanging in the house.

Feb. 27. Sergeant John Waters demanded £1, 10s, of Henry Whitson, Jr., for not appearing at the alarm. On his refusal to pay, he searched the house, found the key, unlocked a chest, and took £1, 10s, as he said. From Charles Clements 3 fowls were taken, worth 6 shillings.*

March. Henry Post, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 10s.; and Aug. 28, 15 yards cloth, £5, 10s.†

April 4. Elias Hicks, pair of shoes, 10s.*

Aug. 16. John Powell, a tankard and steelyards, 20s.*

June 7. A cow, worth £6, was taken from John Smith, for a fine of £5, levied on him for not appearing at the alarm to Huntington.

July. Adonijah Underhill, pair stockings and silk handkerchief.

Aug. 28. Elias Hicks, pair silver buckles, 18s, 2 pair stockings, 15s, 2 handkerchiefs, 5s.† March 3, a great-coat, 26s, for a fine of 12s.‡

Sept. 1. Thomas Seaman, Sr., Westbury, a watch, £8, for his son.†

* Guard. † Alarm. § Fort.

Aug. 15. John Willis, seed-wheat, at 10s. a bushel.†

Oct. 17. James Oakley, a gun, 24s.

Nov. 3. Williams Seaman, Jr., 1 silk handkerchief, 10s, and another, 3s.; deerskin gloves, 10s.* and March 9, 1778, a bag and 2 sides sole leather, 26s.

Nov. Samuel Hicks, 2 pieces of cloth, 34s, 6d.§

Nov. Joseph Willets, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 10s.* and Dec. 2 cakes tallow, 26s.§

Dec. 15. John Titus, side of leather and pot of butter, 8 lbs.

Dec. 15. Henry Post, £1, 3s. 8½.§

Dec. 17. William Titus, leather and tobacco, £2, 15s.

1778.

Jan. 7. Edmund Smith, coverlet, £3, and sheet, 20s, taken from his bed.†

Feb. 17. Thomas Seaman refusing to pay, they made diligent search and found his wife's pocket-book, and took, as they said, £2, 2, 11.*

Feb. 28. John Smith, for refusing to let his horse go on an alarm, £1.

March 11. On Joseph Willets's refusing to pay his fine, they searched till they found his daughter's pocket-book and took 8s. in money.

March 11. They took from John Titus's wife 17 lbs. flax, 15s.*

May 30. Silas Hicks, pair hand-irons, 14s,§ on a demand for 8s.

Oct. 9. John Carl, pot of butter and a basket, 26s.* and 1780, Jan. 20, a high chest, table and wheel, £6, 1s.; and July 15, 2 wheels, £2, 12s.*

June. Elias Hicks, pair stockings, 5s, and razor-case and 2 razors, 4s, for refusing to pay toward having men to work on the fortifications near Brooklyn ferry.

Aug. Israel Pearsall, Hempstead Harbor, 6 bushels Indian corn, £2, 8s, taken by Seaman's Weeks, by order of Captain John Woolley.

Nov. 9. Samuel Way, 2 cheeses, worth 26s, on a demand of 20s, to pay the guard.

Nov. 10. Richard Mott, a saddle, £3.*

June 20. Jonathan Titus, 6 knives and forks, 10s.§

1779.

Jan. 25. Thomas Titus, distrained of £10, 1s, for the Fort, guard, and to pay for horses bought to go for the use of the army.

May. From James Hubbs, pair shoes.

Aug. 5. Richard Willis, Jr., saw and bridle, 8s.; handkerchief and bridle, 10s.; pair trousers, 10s.; saddle, blanket, leather, bag and 2 bushels rye, £6, 10s, and Oct. 14, corn, pair stocks and silk handkerchief.*

Aug. 21. Samuel Hicks, 20½ lbs. cheese, £1, 6s, for a fine of 20s.*

Dec. 26. Silas Downing, distrained of 3 bushels wheat, for not complying with an order to cart wood to Brooklyn ferry for the use of the army.

1780.

Jan. 18. John Loines distrained of 5 bushels wheat, £5, for not giving £5 toward paying for horses raised for the use of the army, and for the guard and Fort.

Jan. 19. Obadiah Valentine and Daniel Toffey, by two warrants from Captain Cornell, came to levy (by sale of goods) a fine of £7, 11s. on Thomas Seaman, for the guard, Fort and horses, and took 8 bushels wheat, £7, 4s.

Jan. 26. John Wright, a bushel of rye, for refusing to pay 8s. dividend due on building the Fort.

July 16. John Searing, 13½ yards linen and 6½ yards cloth, £5, 5s.

Dec. 17. John Smith, 1 sheep, for not carting wood to Hempstead for the soldiers.

TORIES IN QUEENS COUNTY.

It is well known that at the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1776, the great majority of the people of Queens County were Loyalists and organized to resist the action of the Whigs, who were so feeble in the county that Congress sent thither Colonel Herd with a regiment of soldiers to disarm the Loyalists. But when the British arms prevailed, at the battle of Brooklyn, Queens County was left at the mercy of the Loyalists, who to a certain degree made reprisals on the now powerless Whigs.

The Legislature of the State of New York, however, did what they could to relieve their faithful friends in Queens County, and proceeded to pass sundry laws confiscating the property of the more active Loyalists. Indictments were also laid before the Grand

* Guard. † Alarm. § Fort.

* Guard.

Juries in Dutchess County,* as appears by the following affidavit :

Dutchess County, ss.: Examination and deposition of Abel Smith, of Poughkeepsie, goldsmith, taken before the Grand Jury, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery in said county.

Being duly sworn, he says, that he went to New York city in October, 1777, and continued there and on Long Island till August, 1782; that in 1780 he knew the following persons and in the following offices under the British Government on Long Island, viz.: John Kissam, yeoman, of Hempstead, as Major of the militia; Joseph Thorne, of Hempstead, yeoman, as Captain of a company of militia; Edward Thorne, of Hempstead, yeoman, as a Lieutenant of a company of militia; and in the same year and afterwards Thomas Thorne, of Hempstead, yeoman, acted as a private in the horse-guards of the militia; that in 1781 he knew Stephen Hewlett, of Hempstead, yeoman, then in the office of Captain of a troop of horse on Long Island, under the British Government there; that in 1777 he knew Israel Youngs, of Oysterbay, miller, who was then a Captain of a troop of horse, under said British Government; that in 1779 he knew Hewlett Townsend, of Hempstead, yeoman, who was then and afterwards employed and acted as a purchaser of cattle for the use of the British troops then levying war against the people of this State; that in 1780 and 1781 he knew on Long Island John Hewlett, of Oysterbay, Esq., who then acted as collector of forage for the British army; that in the last mentioned years he knew Isaac Youngs, of Oysterbay, miller, who acted as deputy collector of forage, under said John Hewlett, Esq.; that he formerly knew Joseph Tobias, Jr., late of Charlotte Precinct, in Dutchess County, laborer, and that he, in 1776 and 1777, frequently saw him in Charlotte Precinct, where he then resided, and that he frequently afterwards saw him in Queens County, on Long Island, and in New York city in 1781 and 1782, and that he understood he was there of his own free will, that said Tobias went sometimes in a boat from Oysterbay to New York, and for some time in 1781 he attended

a shop of merchandize in New York city; and that he frequently saw Samuel Hoxie, late of Charlotte Precinct,* goldsmith, in said Precinct, and that he afterwards voluntarily went to Oysterbay and since into New York city, where he continued to reside, and that he frequently saw said Hoxie in 1777, and since then, in Queens County and New York city, being then garrisoned by British troops.

ABEL SMITH.

Sworn and examined in the presence of the Grand Jury, July 19, 1783, in pursuance of of an act of the Legislature for the forfeiture and sale of the estate of persons who have adhered to the enemies of this State, and for declaring the sovereignty of the people of this State in respect to all property within the same. Before me,

GEORGE FROELIGH, Foreman.

Preferred into Court July 19, 1783, at the Dutchess County Oyer and Terminer. Entered in the Supreme Court minutes October 22, 1783.

Here follows another indictment :

Dutchess County, ss.: The examination and deposition of Nehemiah Heartt, of Charlotte Precinct, Dutchess County, merchant, taken before the Grand Jury of Dutchess County,† at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery in said county, July 18th, 1783.

Being duly sworn, he says, that in 1779, and at divers times since, he saw Henry Nicoll and Henry Peters, of New York city, merchants, acting as Captains of militia in said city, under David Mathews, Esq., of said city; that the militia were paraded for review and were trained in aid of the British troops then levying war against the people of this State; that several times in 1779, 1780 and 1781, he saw Frederick Rhinelander, of New York, and John Carpenter, of Brooklyn, butcher, in New York city, then garrisoned by British troops; and that they were concerned as part owners in one or more vessels of war cruising under commissions from the King of Great Britain, against the vessels of the United States; and that in the said three years he saw Lambert Moore, Esq., and

* Joseph Ford, a refugee from this precinct, and a tavern-keeper at Jamaica, had his land, east of the Quaker lot, forfeited.—See *Onderdonk's Queens County in Olden Times*, p. 67.

† These defendants were notified in London's newspaper of the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of August, 1783. Thomas Betts, of Queens County, was also indicted.

* By the Confiscation Act, the Grand Jurors of any county could indict for offences against this State committed in another county.—See *Jones's Journal*, ii, 512.

John Moore, gentleman, of New York, in employment and directing and managing business in the Superintendent's office, New York; and that at several times in said three years he saw Israel Youngs, of Oysterbay, miller, acting as an officer of a troop of horse on Long Island; also Isaac Youngs, miller, Penn Weeks, late of Oysterbay and since of Huntington, Johannis Barnet [or Bennet] and Thomas Place, Jr., yeomen, of Oysterbay, employed in service in said troop of horse on Long Island; and at several times in said three years he saw John Hewlett, of Oysterbay, Esq., acting as a Commissary in the service of the King of Great Britain; and at different times in said three years he saw Arthur Dingey, of Huntington, yeoman, acting as a Captain of militia in the British service, and employed in erecting a fort on Lloyd's Neck, in 1776 and 1777; and afterwards he saw Leffert Lefferts, of Bedford, Esq., and Nicholas Covenhoven, of Brooklyn, yeoman, acting as wagon-masters or appraisers and collectors of wagons and horses for the British service, in the present Southern District of New York; and at several times in 1778, and since, he saw John Titus, of New York city, merchant, employed in merchandizing, who told deponent that he had been out of the British Lines for a considerable time since the war, and had been employed as Commissary for the American army, and that he had got into New York city, in 1778, with about 100 hogsheads of rum, which he had purchased out of the British Lines for Continental money.

NEHEMIAH HEARTT.

A true bill preferred in Court, July 19, 1783.

GEORGE FROELIGH, Foreman.

Entered in the minutes of the Supreme Court, October 22, 1783.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, ss.: *Of the term of October, in the 8th year of the Independence of this State.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 8th day of June, in the 5th year of the Independence of the State of New York, the Jurors of the people of this State, for the body of the County of Albany, did upon their oath present, that Dowe Van Dyne, now or late of Newtown, in Queens County, Captain, on the 15th day of September, in the year of our

Lord 1780, at the 1st ward of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, with force and arms, &c., did adhere to the enemies of this State, against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity. And the said Dowe Van Dyne having (according to the form of the Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the forfeiture and sale of the estates of persons who have adhered to the enemies of this State, and for declaring the Sovereignty of the people of this State in respect to all property within the same,") been notified to appear and traverse the said indictment, and not having appeared and traversed within the time, and in the manner, in and by the said Act limited and required; *it is therefore considered* that the said Dowe Van Dyne do forfeit all and singular the Estate, both real and personal, whether in possession, reversion or remainder, held or claimed by him within this State, to the people of this State.

Judgment signed this 29th day of December, 1783. ROBERT YATES.

1784, Nov. 16. A petition in favor of Samuel Jones, as Judge, was signed by Burr, Hamilton, Popham, Riker, Crimshier and 24 other eminent lawyers of New York.

At the close of the Revolution there was an exodus of the more active Tories, who feared the vengeance of the returning Whigs. Had they quietly remained on their farms they would have suffered but little if any harm. But they dared not trust to the unknown future, and hastily sold off their possessions and embarked for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada and the British Isles. The departure of so many wealthy, talented and respectable inhabitants was no doubt a great loss to the Island, and a greater loss to the emigrants themselves. After wasting their money and their energies in the unpropitious climate and soil of Nova Scotia, many returned to the land of their birth, where, for a generation at least, they had to bear the taunts and jeers of the Whigs. But the Tories at length had their revenge at the polls, and Queens County was strongly Federal (for that party favored them) till within the past thirty years.

After the peace some of the Whigs sued the Loyalists for trespass. Here follow some instances:

1784, March 19. Abraham Monfort sues John Hewlett for damages, £10, before Jordan Seaman, Esq., for a debt due his father, Jost Monfort.* Hewlett pleads that Monfort sues without the addition of "Executor" or "Administrator." Verdict for plaintiff, £6.8, and costs, £1.8.

1784, April. Benjamin Rushmore *vs.* Thomas Van Wyck. Statement of the case. Governor Tryon, August 5th, 1778, forbid any person buying cattle in Suffolk County, except for the British army, under penalty of forfeiture to either buyer or seller. Benjamin Rushmore and Clark Cock disobeyed, whereupon Thomas Van Wyck, as Captain of Militia, received orders from Abijah Willard, Commissary of Cattle, to go with some Light Dragoons to Rushmore and Cock's to bring their cattle to Hempstead, which had been driven by them from Suffolk County, contrary to the above order, and to require the owners (Rushmore and Cock) to assist in driving them. He did so, and now Rushmore has lately sued Van Wyck before Jordan Seaman, Esq., for trespass and £10 damages. Rushmore said in Court that Van Wyck obliged him to assist in driving his cattle from his house to Cock's, and thence to Hempstead. Whereupon, *ore tenus*, Van Wyck pleaded Tryon's proclamation and order. Rushmore replied that Van Wyck carried him by way of Cock's house, which was out of the way and contrary to orders. The Justice gave judgment 16 shillings damages, and 7 shillings and 9 pence costs.

1784, April 24. Joseph White sued John Hewlett, of Oysterbay, for £10 damages, before Jordan Seaman, at Daniel Dodge's, Jericho, for that John Hewlett by force compelled him to move a Meeting House at Oysterbay, when Colonel Simcoe lay there, for which he charged six days' work, at 16 shillings per day, and for coming after him in the night to go with his team to draw the house, 2 shillings; and he further saith that John Hewlett had billeted nine horses and five men on him for two days and two nights, at a charge of 18 shillings; and for driving cattle for him to Brooklyn Ferry upon this condition, that

John Hewlett was to get a horse out of the army for him, and he further saith that when he came to the Ferry, Hewlett said that if he would prove himself a friend to the British government he would recover his horse for him; therefore Hewlett not performing on his part, he charges him 32 shillings for driving the cattle. John Hewlett saith he confesseth the facts, and he owes White nothing; that he had not compelled him to move the Meeting House, nor engaged to pay him for his work; that he did endeavor to recover White's horse, but could not succeed unless White would prove, &c.; and that White had ordered him with his team to draw said Meeting House, for which he charges him 50 shillings, unless he could produce an order. Verdict for plaintiff, £5, and costs, 18 shillings and 9 pence. Defendant appealed by a writ of *certiorari* to the Supreme Court.

1784, April 10. William Wright sues John Hewlett before Jordan Seaman, Esq., for £1.13, for driving sheep to the King's troops, in September, 1776. Hewlett pleads that he acted by orders from Headquarters, Long Island, September 4, 1776, and did not employ him to drive said sheep. Verdict for plaintiff, £1.10.3.

1784, April 17. William Sackett, of Newtown, sues Daniel Rapelye, at William Betts's, for false imprisonment. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 and costs. Rapelye appealed by *certiorari*.

Johannis Polhemus, a Tory, kept a tavern, during the Revolution, at what is now Woodhaven. Before he went in exile to Nova Scotia he sold his farm (October 4th, 1783,) to Samuel Van Wyck, for £1,800.

1784, May 22. Peter Frederickson sues Joseph Oldfield, before Benjamin Everett, Esq., at Nathaniel Box's Inn, Springfield, for taking from him a gun and cutlass, damages £10. Oldfield pleads that he took them under orders verbally from Lord Cornwallis, that Long Island was then under control of British troops, and that the 6th article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace was a bar. Plea overruled and verdict for plaintiff. A *certiorari* was issued June 5, 1784.

1784, May 18. Twenty-six persons banished by the Legislature of the State of New York, for adhering to the King of Great Britain, have been permitted to return.

* Soon after the British got possession of the Island, Hewlett rode around the country and took from the Whigs live stock, and whatever else was needed by the King's troops. Hence this suit. The Legislature (March 17, 1783) enacted that in all cases of trespass the defendant could not plead the order of the enemy.

1786, July. William Sackett, Newtown, sues Justice Richard Alsop, Abraham Polhemus, Sr. and Jr., and Charles and George Debevoise, for trespass, in cutting off his woodland from November 16, 1779, to March, 1780, for the construction of huts, and fuel for the use of the 37th and 54th Regiments of British troops and the Regiment de Landgrave, to his damage, £800. The defendants plead (1.) That Long Island was then conquered by the enemy, and (2.) An order of Governor Tryon to take wood from the most convenient places, giving Rebel woods the preference. Alsop, it seems, after the receipt of the above order, requested Abraham Polhemus to show the Hessian troops quartered at his house and neighborhood the way to Sackett's woods. The Hessians then impressed the horses and wagons of Polhemus and Debevoise, to cart the wood to their quarters. Verdict given for plaintiff, £190 damages and 6 pence costs.

1788, Sept. 4. William Cornwell, of Cow Neck, sues Stephen Thorne, and gets a verdict of £418.12 damages and 6 pence costs. Witnesses for plaintiff, William Doty and Richard Sands; for defendant, John Kissam and Stephen Thorne, Jr.

1788, Sept. 4. Isaac Hendrickson sues Whitehead Cornell, of Rockaway, and recovers 10 shillings damages and 6 pence costs. Witnesses for plaintiff, Martha Davenport and Uriah Hendrickson; for defendant, Micajah Mott, Stephen Bales, John Foster, Richard Hewlett and Mary Covert.

1788, Sept. 8. George Norton *vs.* William and Timothy Cornell, verdict £52, and 6 pence costs. Witnesses for plaintiff, Peter Huff and Platt Carll; for defendant, John Latham, Richard Thorne, John Remsen, Isaac and Jacob Willets.

1789, Sept. 1. Henry and Timothy Titus *vs.* Isaac Youngs. Robert Troup for plaintiff, Aaron Burr (in behalf of Harison) for defendant. The reasons for putting off this trial are that John Hewlett, Jr., says that Youngs lives forty miles beyond Albany; Thomas Van Wyck, in Nova Scotia, and Lemuel Douglass, in Demarara, are important witnesses.

The suits against the Tories (under the Trespass Act) for damages done the Whigs did not amount to much. Able lawyers, disagreeing jurors, *certioraris*, and the law's delay were obstacles in the way of indemnity.

OTHER SUITS, SUPPOSED TO BE MOSTLY FOR
TRESPASS DURING THE WAR.

1784.

Ezra L'Hommedieu *vs.* Richard Hewlett, £—
Rev. Abraham Keteltas, *vs.* Richard Betts, —
Samuel Cornell and Benjamin Sands *vs.*
John Kissam and Edward Thorne, —

1785.

John Skidmore *vs.* Elijah and Obadiah
Pettit, £225
John Hendrickson *vs.* Joseph Langdon, 30
Uriah Mitchell *vs.* Benjamin Coe, 60
J. L. Skidmore *vs.* Samuel Simmons,
(trespass), 50
Samuel Norton *vs.* Samuel Stringham, 10
Abraham Keteltas *vs.* Nicholas Ludlam, 20
John Wright *vs.* David Seaman, —
David Brooks *vs.* John Farmer, 18

1787.

June 4, John Luyster *vs.* John Remsen;
for plaintiff, Skinner; for defendant,
D'Harrr, —
Phineas Carll *vs.* Israel Youngs, 100

1788.

Jacob Foster *vs.* Stephen and John
Bates, £12.10.
Jacob Foster *vs.* Joseph Dorland, 3. 5.6
John Sands *vs.* John Kanagy, 10.10.
Benjamin Birdsall *vs.* Michael Williams, —
Isaac Bogart *vs.* Isaac Remsen, 10. 1.
Edmund Smith *vs.* Stephen Hewlett, 20. 4.
John Sands *vs.* Richard Hewlett, 50.
Uriah Mitchell *vs.* William and Debo-
rah Smith, (trespass), 11.11.
(Elizabeth Dorland sworn.)
Phillip Allen *vs.* John Wortman, 92.17.6
Abraham Keteltas *vs.* William Talman, 4.
Ephraim Baylis *vs.* Nicholas Ludlam, 18. 4.
Nehemiah Carpenter *vs.* Tunis Covert, 12.
Same *vs.* Isaac Amberman, 12.12.
Thomas Wickes *vs.* Thomas Van Wyck
and Obadiah Valentine, no plea.
Jesse Brush *vs.* Henry Van Mater, Judgment.
Increase Carpenter *vs.* Stephen Carman, £8
Daniel Duryea *vs.* Abraham Lott, —
William Glean *vs.* Daniel Whitehead, 10
Mary, Executor of Elias Baylis, *vs.* George
Watts, 32
John Sands *vs.* George Elwin, —
William Loines *vs.* Thomas Van Wyck, of
Oysterbay, £2,789

- List of names, supposed to be Loyalists or Refugees, taken from the account books of Drs. Tredwell and Searing, 1776-83 :
- Apthorp, James, '75.
 Archibald, John, '84.
 Akins, Mrs., '81; Robert, '86.
 Avery, [Samuel], at John Alburtis', '78; Joseph, '87.
 Ayres, Conductor, '78.
 Baley, at Jackson Mott's, '83.
 Bean, [Thomas?], '81.
 Benning, Colonel.
 Blissard, at Joseph Thorne's, '78.
 Blunt, John, at Townsend Willis', '80.
 Bogardus, at Benjamin Cheeseman's, '84.
 Booth, Joseph, refugee, '78.
 Bowen, Captain, '81.
 Bower, Barney, sutler, at James Cornell's, '81.
 Braine, Mrs., at Captain Cornell's, '81.
 Brill, Mr. and son, '80.
 Brotherson, John, '77.
 Brown, Lieutenant, Harbor; Mr., at Thomas Farrington's, Westwoods, '82.
 Brundage, John and Jeremiah, '82.
 Butflington, Jacob, '81.
 Bulson, [Benjamin], '85.
 Burgess, '80.
 Burket, George, '82.
 Burrows, schoolmaster, '78.
 Can, or Carr, Mr. schoolmaster, '81.
 Campbell, Molly; Major, at Success, '82.
 Canaga, John.
 Carr, Charles, refugee, '81, at Esq. Smith's.
 Carson, '81.
 Case, Mr., schoolmaster, '81.
 Casted, Mrs., '82.
 Chase, Mr., '77.
 Charlick, John, '83.
 Ciser, [Cheshire], Mr., at John Carle's.
 Chyle, John, '83.
 Conway, Richard, schoolmaster, '79.
 Clark, Adjutant, '79.
 Clayton, James, '81.
 Close, Lieutenant, '82; Benjamin, '78.
 Crane, Thomas, at Poole's, '81.
 Cochran, Mrs. '77.
 Coffee, '80.
 Cook, Micah, '80.
 Crow, Captain; son William, '82.
 Compton, '83.
 Cromwell, Benjamin, '76; Isaac, '81.
 Cudney, at Francis Davenport's, '82.
 Cmmingham, '79.
 Danford, William, '83.
 Delancey, Warren, '76.
 Desbrosses, James, '76.
 Denny, [Penny?] '81.
 Devoe, Andrew, Success, '82; Frederick, '80; Daniel, '84.
 Defriest, [Dehurst?], at Philip Valentine's, '78.
 Derbrig, at Stephen Cornell's, '82.
 Devanport, Lewis and Newberry, '82.
 Dikeman, Josiah, at Van Brunt's, '81; Ezekiel, '82.
 Dickenson, Major, '78.
 Dickerson, Captain Gilbert, '77; Stephen, refugee, '78.
 Dickson, John and Thomas, '80.
 Docerty, at Colonel Tredwell's, '81.
 Dongan, John, '78.
 Drisdell, John.
 Duffee, Thomas, '76.
 Fassha, Peter, '83.
 Finch, at Joseph Thorne's.
 Filkins, Isaac, '81.
 Flin, '78.
 Follett, John, Ridgefield, '77.
 Gaittar, Charles, Hempstead, '80.
 Gardner, Miss, at Thomas Titus's, '83.
 Grey, Elizur, '83.
 Griffiths, Captain, '81.
 Gray, silversmith, '83.
 Greene, Captain, '81; Samuel, '77.
 Halse, at Thomas Powell's, '77.
 Hambleton, '76.
 Hemfer, John, '76.
 Halsted, at Philip Allen's, '78.
 Houghton, Captain, '80.
 Hanford, Thomas, '80.
 Hatfield, Philip, at Joseph Thorne's, '78.
 Holmes, at Stephen Cornell's, '81.
 Hosack, Polly, '81.
 Hoyt, Isaac, '80; Mr., schoolmaster, '81.
 Hubbard, '80.
 Johnston, Mrs., at Isaac Latten's, '82.
 Jenkins, 82.
 Jervis, John, '82.
 Jordan John, '78.
 Katerhorn, Garrison, '82.
 King, Jacob, '76.
 Knap, Jonathan, '81.
 Lake, Daniel, '77.
 Lawson, '82.
 Leroy, Francis, '82.
 Langdon, refugee, at Jerusalem, '80.
 Lapum, [Lapham], at Esq. Smith's, '80.
 Lounsbury, at David Jones's, '80.
 Mangel, at Mrs. Menzies's, '81.
 Marsh, John, '82.
 Maybe, Widow Ann, '84.

- Mayes, '82.
 Mays, James and Andrew, '82.
 McDonald, Captain, at William Cornell's, '81.
 McEvers, Charles, '77.
 McLean, Neal, at William Alliby's, '81.
 Merrit, Captain, and son, John, '78.
 Miles, Captain Samuel, '80.
 Miller, Hendrick and William, '78.
 Montross, Joseph, '84.
 Morehouse, Jonathan, '81 ; James, Sr.
 Mullener, William, '76.
 Murray, Mr., '78.
 Murrow, Daniel, '80.
 Mushroc, Miss, at Richard Kirk's, '82.
 Nash, Samuel, '81.
 Nat, Hannah, '77.
 Nicholson, '82.
 Nolter, at Mr. Cumming's, '85.
 O'Hara, refugee, '78.
 Olive, Dr.
 Ogden, John, '78 ; Mr. Ogden, Sr., '81.
 Olmstead, Ambrose, '78.
 Onderwood, Joseph, '82.
 Osburn, Captain, Salem, '77. Paid David
 Willis, for board.
 Palmer, Benjamin, '79.
 Parent, Daniel and John, '82.
 Pell, Elijah, '82.
 Perry, '80.
 Perse, Jacob ; William, '80.
 Pratt, Jonathan, '77.
 Prou, '83.
 Pryer, Thomas, at John Searing's, '83.
 Purdy, Elias, at Searingtown, '81.
 Reynolds, Jacob and Samuel, '78.
 Ryder, Zadoc, of Fredericksburg, at Thomas
 Cornell's, '77.
 Rix, Mr. and Nancy, '81.
 Seacau, Miss, at Richard Kirk's, '82.
 Seaman, Adam, refugee, '80.
 Serles, Mrs., wife of Purser of "Scorpion,"
 at Lawrence Hewlett's, '78.
 Shaver, paper-maker, '77.
 Shapher, '82.
 Sharp, Henry, '83.
 Sharpston, Jacob, '82.
 Sherman, '81.
 Sherod, Joseph, '84.
 Simpson, William, '76.
 Sillabrig, Thomas, '79.
 Slover, at John Thorne's, '81.
 Smith, Joseph, refugee, '78 ; Robert, at Suc-
 cess, '81 ; James, at H. Allen's, '81 ; Mr.,
 "a sutler," '80 ; Josiah, or Ciah, refugee,
 '80.
 Southerwick, at James Cornell's, '78.
 Stebbins, '76.
 Stevens, Thomas, at Esq. Smith's ; Daniel,
 at Captain Woolley's, '82 ; Joseph, '76.
 Stone, Lieutenant, at Charles Cornell's, '81.
 Stoutenburg, Peter, '76.
 Sweet, Ruscom, at Captain Cornell's.
 Theall, Captain, Cortland's Manor, '77.
 Thomas, Peter, '78.
 Thompson, '80.
 Thurman, Daniel, of Captain Allison's com-
 pany, '77.
 Traves, '81.
 Trump, Johannes, Jacob, Herman.
 Ustick, '81.
 Vernon, '83.
 Van Mater, '81.
 Waldron, '84.
 Ward, William, '77.
 Webb, William, '79.
 West, James, '83.
 Whaley, Peter, '79.
 White, Nathaniel, '76.
 Whiteman, Colonel, '83.
 Whiting, Captain, '82.
 Wickham, Major, '80.
 Wilson, at Esq. Smith's, Herricks, '79.
 Wood, Lieutenant, at H. Hagner's, '81.
 Wright, George, '77 ; Captain, '78.

An imperfect list of Militia Officers, 1776 to '83, in the Eastern part of Queens County, under British authority. There were seven-
 teen companies in all, and each Captain exer-
 cised a military control in his district, sub-
 ject, however, to his superior officers.

1. Captain Benjamin Hewlett, Hempstead ;
 Sergeants Elijah Wood, Andrew Allen,
 Elijah Spragg, Zebulon Smith, Lott Car-
 man, Silvester Bedle.
2. Captain Stephen Thorne, Cow Neck ;
 Sergeants Seaman Weeks, John Fritz,
 Thomas Smith.
3. Captain Woolley, Great Neck.
4. Captain Timothy Cornell, Hempstead ;
 Sergeants Abraham DeMott, Jacob and
 Martin Van Nostrand.
5. Captain David Jones, Oysterbay South ;
 Sergeants Jacob Covert, William Wood,
 Robert Wilson, Tunis Van Cott.
6. Captain Samuel Seaman, Oysterbay South ;
 Sergeant James Balding.

7. Captain Charles Cornell, Success ;
Sergeants Obadiah Valentine, Solomon Powell, David Searing, Samuel Place, Daniel Toffey, Peter Vandewater, Henry Post, Richard Hewlett, Pearce Pool, Elijah Smith, James and Samuel Davenport.
8. Captain Thomas Van Wyck, Eastwoods ;
Sergeants Daniel Terry, Penn Weeks, Johannes Bennett, Benjamin and John Walters, Joseph and Stephen Denton.
9. Captain Abraham Van Wyck, Wolver Hollow ;
Sergeants Abraham Remsen, Jacob Cashion, Nicholas Van Cat, Jost Snedeker.
10. Captain Daniel Youngs, Lieutenant George Weeks, Oysterbay ;
Sergeants Justus Macoun, Daniel Weeks, Robert Wilson, Joseph Lattin, William Bennett.
11. Captain Jervis Coles, Musqueto Cove ;
Sergeants Henry Craft, Simon Hauxhurst, William Frost, Abraham Seamans, Daniel Albertson.

During the war the civil courts in Queens County were suspended, the jail torn down, and military rule prevailed. When the British were about evacuating the Island, the inhabitants were apprehensive of outrages from robbers, and were urgent to have civil authority re-established. Hence the following correspondence :

DUCK POND, APRIL 8TH, 1783.

To Samuel Townsend, Esq., Oysterbay.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace the earliest opportunity in acquainting you of a meeting proposed at Colonel John Sands's, at Cow Neck, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, to consult on our situation of danger from robbers on the withdrawing the troops, and a remedy, also, in the practicability of having a share in the election for Governor of the State of New York. The election is to commence the last Tuesday in this month. Please to attend yourself, if possible, and inform one of the substantial men in Suffolk County, and desire his attendance. Reasons very interesting require our utmost exertions.

Yours,

JAMES TOWNSEND.

QUEENS COUNTY, APRIL 10TH, 1783.

To Thomas Tredwell and Thomas Wickes.

GENTLEMEN:—We have this day met a number of persons of Queens County at Mr. Hendrick Onderdonk's, at Hempstead Harbor. These, as well as ourselves, are under great apprehensions of the confusions, robberies and other disagreeable circumstances we shall labor under until civil government can take place. They have addressed the Governor, George Clinton, on the subject for relief. Likewise, as the election for a Governor is shortly to take place, and they think themselves entitled to a voice with the rest of their fellow-citizens. They have asked the Governor's opinion and advice. We were deputed by a number of the people of Huntington to attend the meeting and approve their measures and means, as soon as we can collect the sense of the people more at large, to adopt similar measures. If time will not permit us to send a person to His Excellency, we beg that you will use your influence with the Governor, and give us the earliest intelligence of its success. The bearer of this, Mr. Onderdonk, goes to the Governor for Queens County, and can give you more particular information.

JOHN WICKES,

STEPHEN KELCY.

APRIL 10TH, 1783.

To George Clinton, Governor of New York.

We, the subscribers, have been appointed a Committee, by sundry persons of Flushing, Hempstead and Oysterbay, to congratulate your Excellency on the return of peace and the independence of the United States of America, and to express our apprehension of the dangerous situation we are in before civil government takes place. We wish to have your advice how we are to proceed. We think ourselves entitled to a voice with our fellow-citizens of the State in the approaching election. The bearer, ———, has direction to explain our wishes more at large. [Names omitted].

The jail of Queens County, that stood in Jamaica, was torn down by the British, during the occupation of that town, to construct barracks for the soldiers quartered there. Hence the following bills for guarding prisoners,

&c. Some were sent to the Bridewell, in New York.

Account of Emory Hewlett for keeping three prisoners from November 1st to 29th, 1783 :

Victualling 3 men, at £1.10 per week,	£6.
4 cords of wood, at £1.8,	5.12
Use of room for prisoners and guard,*	6.
9 lbs. candles, at 2 shillings,	18
3 pairs of irons, at 4 shillings,	12
	<u>£19. 2</u>

1783, Dec. 27. The Constable of Westchester County took up Joseph Lockwood, on suspicion of murder committed on Long Island, carried him to Long Island, and thence, by order of Prior Townsend, Esq., to New York jail. In 1787, £12.16.10 was allowed him by the Supervisors.

FLUSHING, JULY 17TH, 1784.

John Thorne, Supervisor, Dr. to Joseph Beasley, innkeeper, for the guard :

	£ s. d.
To 2 grogs,	1.
3 suppers, at 1s. 6d.,	4.6
3 pints spirits,	3.
Lodging 2 men,	1.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. candles,	9
July 18th.	
2 glasses bitters and 2 breakfasts,	2.6
1 grog and 1 lb. candles,	2.
1 grog and 3 pints spirits,	3.6
July 19th.	
2 grogs,	1.
1 grog and supper,	1.6
1 dinner, by Esq. Talman,	2.
	<u>£1.2.9</u>

Queens County to Jonathan Pearsee, Jailer, New York, Dr. :

Keeping and maintaining 4 prisoners.†	
from June 23d to November 1st, 1784,	
at 1 shilling a day, 528 days,	£26. 8
Gaol fees, 6 shillings each,	1. 4
Deduct 16 days' maintenance, while on trial,	16
	<u>£26.16</u>

* The Supervisors deducted £4 on the use of room.
† They robbed Thomas Thorne's house, June 18th, at night. Two, William Guthry and Joseph Alexander, were hanged at Beaver Pond, Jamaica: the others were pardoned.—See *Revolutionary Incidents*, p. 186.

JAMAICA, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1784.

	£ s.
To guarding the prisoners one night,	7
To supper, breakfast, and one dram,	16
To John Searing, guarding the prisoners and expenses of it,	16
To Samuel Burr, do.,	16
To Daniel Clement, do., and going to Hempstead Harbor and expenses,	1. 5
	<u>£4.</u>

1784, Sept. 25. Queens County to Uriah Mitchell, Dr. :

Expenses of 9 men and horses, going as a guard to New York for the prisoners,	£5.10.5
Wagon-hire to fetch them up,	1. 4.
Expenses of 12 men, as guard, from September 22d to 25th, 3 days, at 12 shillings per day each,	21.12.
Expenses of 9 men and horses, as a guard,	5. 8.
Wagon-hire to carry them down,	1. 4.
William Betts's [innkeeper] account,	10.12.
William Thurston, blacksmith, for staples, &c.,	18.
Ringin the bell and cleaning out the church,*	1.15.
Expenses for horses and Mr. Creed,	5.
	<u>£48. 8.5</u>

1784, Nov. 1. Queens County to Uriah Mitchell, Dr. :

Expenses of myself and horse, going after prisoners to New York and returning,	£2.
Wagon-hire,	1. 4.
Keeping the horses at the ferry,	10.
Nehemiah Hinchman's account,	8.17.
Blacksmith's work,	17.
Digging the graves,	18.
Rope and handkerchiefs,	14.
Sheriff's fees for hanging,	10.
Mr. Pearsee's account,	26.16.
Under-Sheriff's account,	1. 6. 4
Constables' account,	9.16. 6
	<u>£61. 8.10</u>

* The trial was held in the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica.

JAMAICA, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1784.		JAMAICA, NOVEMBER 2D, 1784.	
Queens County to Nehemiah Hinchman, Dr.:		Queens County Dr.:	
To timber, boards and spikes, [for a gallows],	£1. 5	To Samuel Burr, Constable, for expenses for fetching the criminals to Jamaica,	£1.12.9
To 2 coffins, at 16 shillings,	1.12	To John Searing, Daniel Clement, John Gosline, Platt Smith, Peter Hendrickson, £1.12 each,	8.
To 2 carpenters, 4 days, at 12 shillings per day,	4.16		£9.16.6
To help in raising gallows,	4		
To Tike, wagon and horses, to take gallows to the Pond,	4		
To my trouble,	16	1784, Nov. 2. Augustine Mitchell's account of expenses fetching the criminals to Jamaica:	
£8.17		New York, 9s. 7d.; Ferry, 6s. 6d.; Jamaica, 10s. 3d.;	£1.6.4





Index. See also pp. 660-67.

Abell & Baxter & Bourden & Baill
Abraham & Bayne & Bauman & Carman
Abraham & Baylis & Box & Carnegie
Akerly & Beaman & Bagan & Carpenter
Albertson & Bensley & Brasher & Currier
Alexander & Bedell & Brass & Cashew
Algar & Bellard & Brinckhoff & Casselhorn
Allen & Benham & Brindley & Chamier
Alsop & Bennet & Brewster & Chichester
Amernan & Benson & Broadstreet & Christie
Antill & Bergen & Brock & Clayton
Appley & Betts & Brown & Cleaveland
Apthorp & Beren & Bruen & Clements
Aichdale & Birch & Brink & Clark
Arding & Birdsell & Buffitt & Clinton
Armistrong & Bishop & Birling & Blaines
Bache & Blakely & Burns & Cochran
Bailey & Blatchly & Burr & Cook
Baldwin & Woodgood & Burroughs & Coe
Banks & Bogart & Burtis & Golden
Bardine & Bayle & Campbell & Cole
Bates & Boss & Carden & Coles

Colville Daskwood Drummond Fullist 2
Combes Davenport & Adley Ford
Comely Davison Dunbar Forbes 204
Conklin Deane & Duncan Foster 604
Cornell Deboice Dunlap Hawker
Cornwallis DeLancey Durander McKinnis
Cornwell Demilt Dungeas Fraser
Cortelyou Demott Elder & Frederick
Coverton Dennis Ellison French
Crawford Denton Elms Fritz
Cooper Denyer Elwin & Hoeligh
Cox De Shaw Emmott Frost
Craft Dickey Erskine Fuller
Credon Dickson Everett & Galhath
Creighton Du Mar Hanning Gallows
Creer Dingey Farmer & Garden
Crommelin Ditmars Harrington Gardiner
Crocker Dixson Filds & Lutes
Crosbie Dodge Fisher & Lidderslove
Cross Doty Fitch & Tillet
Cramer Daughty Fitzsimons Gleason
Cutler Douglas Fleet Gooden
Custer Daconius Thos. & Linn

Loasley & Marsh Nottingham Matt
Loring & Martin Oakley Boers
Losey & Matthew Schiltner Polhemus
Lott & Menzies Ochse Post
Luther Miller Peterson Post
Ludlow Mills & Ogden Powell &
Ludlow & Mitchell Ogden & Sutcliffe
Ludlow & Moffet Oldfield Prince
Lutwyche Monfort & Underdonk Rich & Co
Luzin & Moore Palmer Robasco
Luziter & Morrell Parker & Norrath
Lyons & Morris Parrell & Purden
McAuley & Mott & Parsons & Reptyle
McConnell & Moxson & Paumier Ray
Macoun Mudge & Payne Reed
McDonald & Murray & Russell Remsen
McLacret & Myers & Barnes Rhineland
McEvers & Newbury Peters & Rhodes
McFarren & Nicholson & Pelt & Niedert
McGill & Nicoll & Phillips & Riter
McKay & Noble & Pine & Rinehart
Mackell & Norton & Pinfold & Robbins
Marr & Masten & Place & Robertson

Golden	Hazard	Husted	Kissam
Graham	Heart	Hutchings	Knapf
Grant	Hegeman	Huguenot	Knight
Greaves	Hendrickson	Inglis	Lamberson
Greene	Herd	Ireland	Lambert
Greswold	Heron	Tuckson	Langdon
Grigg	Hewlett	James	Lennan
Grimm	Hicks	Jarvis	Latham
Guthrie	Knichman	Jenncey	Laton
Hagner	Kildieeth	Johnson	Lutting
Hearns	Koback	Johnston	Lavorence
Hallett	Holland	Jones	Lefferts
Hemilton	Holcomb	Kearney	Lefford
Hemfield	Hogeland	Kellum	Leland
Hesper	Horse	Kelly	Lent
Herriot	Horner	Kelsey	Leonard
Harris	Howe	Kerin	Lester
Harrison	Howes	Kerr	Blommestein
Hed	Hoxie	Ketcham	Livingston
Harnay	Hubbs	Keteltas	Lloyd
Hauptmish	Hudson	Kiersted	Lockwood
Howland	Huff	Kiſe	Loonis
Hawley	Hurler	Kirk	Larkin

Robinson. Gaily & Spragg & Tobin
Rockford. Saunders Stanton. Taffey
Rothman. Sayre. Klein. Down
Roe & Schenck. Stewart & Townsend
Rogers & Scott & Stocker. Hendricks
Rome. Lueder. Stockton. Thoup
Roomer. Leaburg. Stingham. Trumbull
Roop & Leaman. Strong. Tyeon
Rorback. Leaning. Sutton. Tuck
Rolph & Leaton. Teydam. Underhill
Roptkin. Lellum. Tuckey. Upham
Raueland. Shepard. Talmage. Ustick
Ruggles. Thwaites. Dalton. Valentine
Rutland. Titterman. Taylor. Vaughan
Rusco. Timcoe. Terhune. Van Buren
Rushmore. Timmons. Terry. Vanderbilt
Ryder. Thimmon. Thomas. Van Cott
Ryerson. Thinner. Thompson. Vanderbilt
Sackell & Smith. Thorne. Vandervoort
Saint John. Snedker. Thorston. Vanderweert
Salt. Smith. Tilley. Van Wyne
Sammis. Sniffen. Titus. Van Dyke
Sands. Spencer. Tobias. Van Nostrand

Van Loo Whitman Wyckoff

Van Meter Whitehead Yager

Van Nostrand Whitehead Yates

Van Riper Whitson Vining

Van Slichtenhoed

Van Wijk Wink

Wagner Wendt

Walden Willett

Wale Willett

Wallace Williams

Walsh Williamson

Walters Willis

Watson Wilson

Warne Woods

Washington Wood

Waters Wardwell

Watson Woodward

Watts Watley

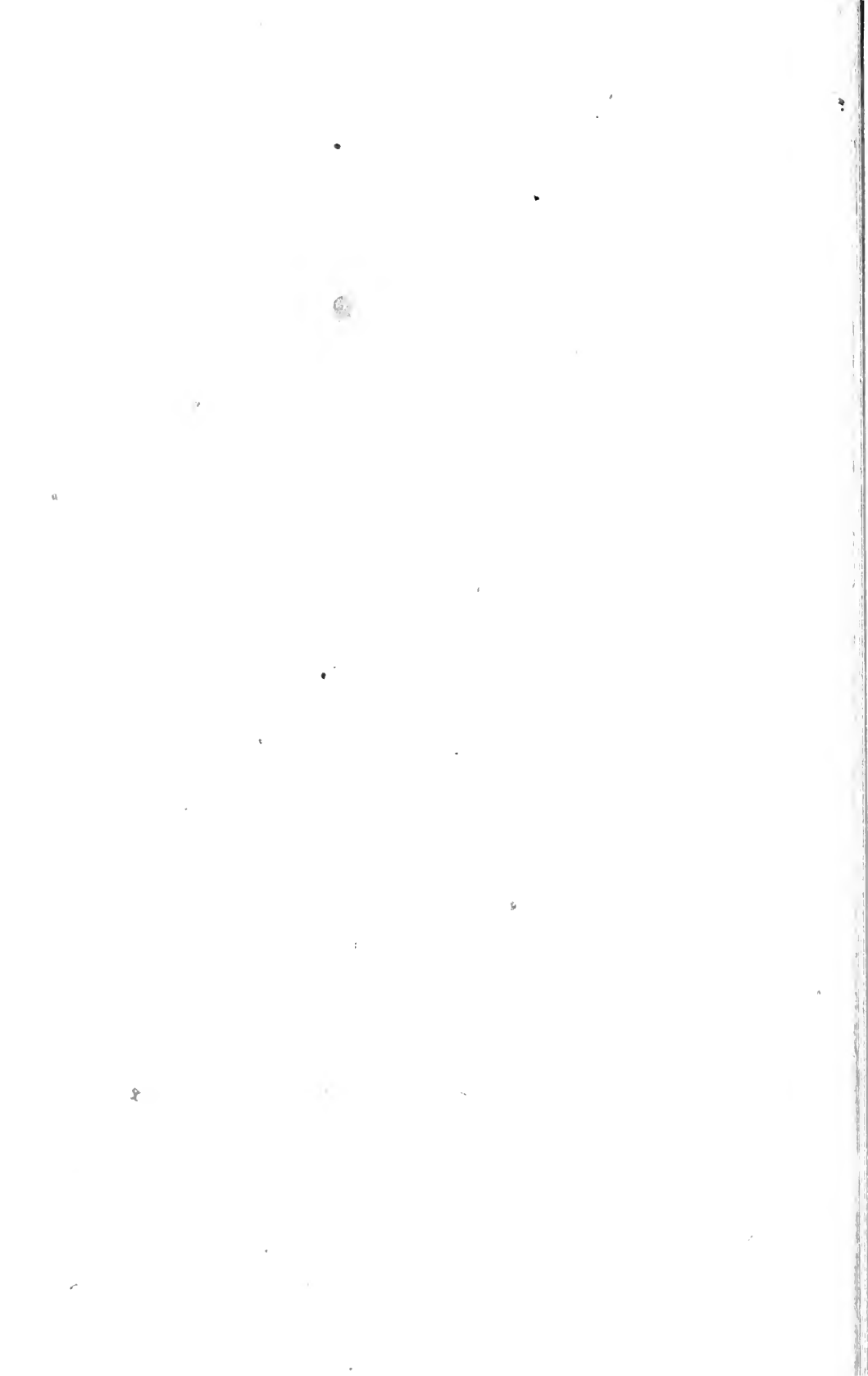
Wagon Wadley

Wicks Worden

Westerhagen Wortman

Wetherhead Wright

Wheeler Wimb







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